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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1919

No. 20

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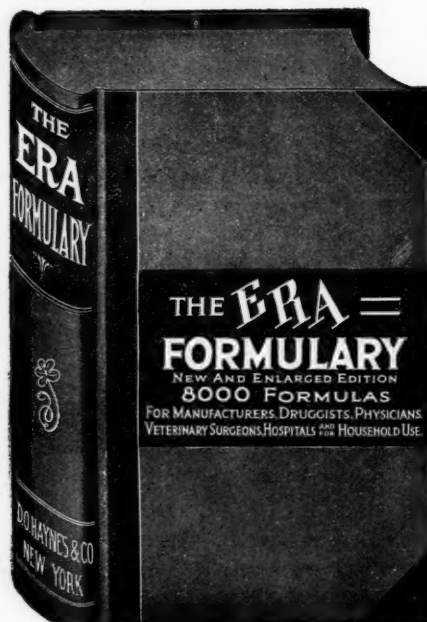
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This new edition was revised and compiled by William C. Alpers, Sc.D., member of the present Committee of Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia, and Ezra J. Kennedy, Ph.C., Editor of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, both of whom are preëminently fitted for the task by reason of their scientific attainments, long practical experience in the drug business, and their intimate knowledge of pharmacists' and manufacturers' needs for new formulas and processes.

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**D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers**

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## Research Workers Needed

Graduates in science in Canada are offered unusual opportunities for study and research by the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, but there are few students to take advantage of the fellowships. Only half the number of awards at their disposal have been made by the Council, owing to the small list of available men. The Canadian universities, Toronto and McGill, are not turning out properly equipped students for the work. If the industries across the border are to keep pace with those in the United States and England, some action is necessary to attract students to these scientific courses now open to them. An inventory made by the Council shows there are only 300 men experienced in research work in Canada, including those in Government and University positions, which is hardly five per cent of the number needed.

## Contract Not a Contract, Now

Government cancellation of contracts has demoralized the drug and chemical trade for the time being, owing to the heavy supplies of many materials which are appearing unexpectedly on the market at unusually low prices. Toluol, benzol, phenol, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, and many drugs, and products used in the manufacture of explosives for which there is now no demand, are weak and buyers are holding off, awaiting still lower prices. Cancellations in the trade are numerous and many of these are due to the action of the Government. Contractors who depended upon payments from the Government are unable to take material for which they had made arrangements and it is thrown on the market. Following close in the wake of this material comes the surplus stock let loose by Washington authorities.

It is as difficult to stem the tide of receding prices as to hold back a flood, but Congress is struggling to prevent disaster and three bills have been introduced to settle war contracts with as little disturbance to business as possible. The Dent bill, recently passed by the House, is objectionable to contractors because it does not provide for an appeal to the courts. The Hitchcock bill provides for a commission, but War Department officials have already done the work which it is proposed the commission shall do. A bill approved by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the New York Chamber of Commerce gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction over claims on which an appeal is



taken from the decision of the commission provided in the bill.

In the meantime business is practically at a standstill, and buying is conducted on the basis of tiding over the present unsettled situation with as little stock as will suffice to meet immediate demands. In the proposed revenue bill the merchant who is taking stock of his supplies on hand at the close of the year sees imminent danger of facing a heavy loss on the year's business although on paper he may figure large profits. He is stock-taking under Government direction at cost price, and it is proposed to tax him on this basis. He has not yet made his profit on these goods and if prices recede still further he must sell at prices far below his expectations. Is such a bill fair to business? Have you prepared for this possible loss on last year's volume of trade which looks so good on paper?

### Stabilizing Dyestuffs Trade

Far-sighted men in the dyestuff industry insisted long ago that colors should be standardized; that commercial bribery must be checked; and that amendments to the tariff were essential to ensure the stability and permanence of the industry in this country after the war. It was on these principles that the organizer of the original dyestuffs association based his request that manufacturers and dealers get together for the protection of the trade from the corruption that threatened from within, the complaints from foreign consumers of American dyes who seldom could match shades on subsequent orders, and from the onslaught of the Germans determined to regain their lost trade.

Within a year these conditions have been met or preparations are in process of making which will assure protection in all these directions. Bribery has been checked by the Federal Trade Board, but its power is limited to warning the culprit, and a bill is before Congress to make the offense a crime against the Federal laws. The Tariff Commission has submitted a bill to Congress which proposes some forty-five amendments to the tariff act of 1916 in order to close the loopholes through which the German manufacturers evaded the law. The bill also provides for standardization of dyestuffs. This will stop the importation of concentrated colors at a rate of duty intended for those diluted to commercial strength, and of intermediates in an unfinished form at a lower rate as provided in the present act, and which can be easily converted into finished products.

The proposed bill will frustrate the plan of German manufacturers to import German dyestuffs under labels purporting to show that they were made in some neutral country, because it provides that the country of origin must be declared under heavy penalties. The textile manufacturers seem to favor the bill, although many have declared they need certain German colors of brilliant shades which are not yet made here. The report that the cancellations of contracts sent from Japan and South America were made in the expectation of getting German dyes, or British products at a

lower price, is denied in Washington. It is true that the English firms who received cancellations are refilling orders at reduced prices owing to trade conditions, and it is possible that German agents are already at work in the Far East and South America, but American dye makers will be able to meet the situation if the Tariff Commission's bill is quickly passed.

### A Life Saver

While state after state voted "dry" the chemists of the country viewed the situation with stoicism, amounting to heroic fortitude. Why should they worry? While other thoughtful citizens were enlarging the wine vault capacity in their cellars, these cynical experts on fermentation remained calm and collected, only stopping now and then to open their capacious sleeves and laugh a small chuckle into them.

Is the chemist secretly ordering supplies of Scotch whiskey, or prepared cocktails? Has he been to the actuary of his favorite insurance company and obtained an estimate of his life hazard to calculate how many years he probably will live, in order to fix the exact amount of booze he will require at the rate of so many drinks per day?

Not if he has a Liebig condenser. Anybody but a chemist might be required to register his little still and pay a revenue tax, but the chemist can have a "still" in spite of the Government and the constitutional amendment. All he needs is a penstock, alias the water faucet, at the sink or basin behind the Japanese screen, a carafe to catch the precious liquor, and the cocktail can be served without keeping his guests waiting a minute. We do not expect the Perkin medal for this suggestion, but we believe it is a valuable contribution to the progress of chemistry and shall endeavor to patent it, copyright the idea, and claim the right to a trade mark representing a bent elbow with a hand holding a wine glass and the inscription "Here's to You."

### CONDITION OF BUSINESS

The existing irregularities and uncertainties in business, sharply defined in leading branches, are a natural concomitant of the economic transition which is now in progress, says "Dun's Review." That in some directions the lull in activities has become more conspicuous, especially in the larger industrial centers, is a not unforeseen occurrence, but is only what was anticipated with the war's ending relaxing the great pressure on both producing and distributing facilities.

With many government contracts already cancelled, and others steadily expiring, there has not yet appeared a sufficiently broad development of strictly commercial demands to act as a full offset, and various manufacturing establishments are running under reduced capacity, with idle machinery and labor resulting.

### NO SPECIAL INVENTORY REGULATIONS

Washington, January 20—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has announced the impossibility of issuing special regulations of inventory applicable to taxable year 1918. It is expected invoice regulations will be embodied, however, in general instructions applicable to income and war excess profit taxes soon to issue.



# Insurance of Hazardous Chemicals

## *Drug and Chemical Risks Discussed from the New York Underwriter's Standpoint*

By EDWARD R. HARDY, Assistant Manager New York Fire Insurance Exchange

THERE is no business now in existence that is not affected, to a certain extent, by its past history; that is, the past method of doing business and of handling the problems in connection therewith. Insurance is affected by its past practices to a certain extent, but in the handling of most of its problems, it has departed very much from past conditions and if we trace the method of treating the druggist and chemist from early times it will enable us to appreciate the great advance that has been made in attempting to meet the problem of insuring the druggist or chemist.

Perhaps we should begin by a brief word as to what this thing is which we describe or call by the name of insurance. The observation of mankind has shown that there are certain forms of disaster which may occur to property or may occur to individuals. We are not concerned with the latter, but wholly with the property consideration, and therefore will start there.

### Fire Insurance Nearly 300 Years Old

Perhaps, also, if we just take the single element of fire, because that is the form of property insurance against the disaster of which mankind has learned how to protect the individual from an overwhelming loss better than he has learned in any other branch of property insurance, unless it be marine. But no form of property insurance compares either in extent or volume with that of fire. Now it was something like 275 years ago that men became really interested in devising methods to protect the individual from a severe loss by fire. There were, of course, previous to that, attempts to do this, but the business as it may be called only began to be established about the period mentioned. Some one was bright enough to discover that if a sufficient number of individuals contributed to a common pool a small sum of money, its accumulations and deposits would be sufficient to provide a fund to reimburse the individual in the group whose property would be damaged or destroyed by fire. In other words, they learned that by paying a small sum of money they could avoid the chance of losing a large sum of money. When this truth was appreciated and acted upon by a sufficient number of individuals, insurance on a business basis was firmly established.

If the chances of fire occurring to property had been equal, that is, if there was the same chance in a dwelling house that there was in a factory, and if when the fire started, the loss was the same in all cases, what a simple thing this business of insurance would be. As a matter of fact, however, from the beginning it was recognized that a house built of wood was more likely to catch on fire and if it did catch on fire, was likely to be damaged more severely than a house built of brick or stone; therefore a difference was made in the sums charged, there being one charge for the brick house and another for the wooden house. The next step was, after some experience in insuring houses, to insure the contents and for some time the contents of houses were insured at the same rate as the buildings themselves. When losses occurred in properties that were insured, it was noticed that in those in which certain business was conducted fires were more frequent and

the destruction was more severe than in others, and it was very quickly seen that there ought to be a difference in the rates of insurance not merely according to the material of which the building was built, but according to the business that was conducted therein. In other words, classification, as it is called, commenced to develop and this point was reached just about 200 years ago today.

### Classification of Chemist

It will be sufficient for our purpose to take the conditions one hundred years ago and quote directly from an old policy showing the group of business with which the chemist and the drug man were classified. There were at that time some four classes of business which took care of the usual run of manufacturing and business enterprises, but there was a special group, and perhaps it will cause the druggist some grief to see the group in which he was classified in 1810:

Soap boilers, tallow chandlers, brewers, malsters, bakers, rope makers, sugar refiners, distillers, chemists, varnish makers, stable keepers, tavern keepers, china, glass or earthenware sellers, oil and colourmen, turpentine works, paper mills, printing houses, coopers, carpenters, cabinet makers, coach makers, boat builders, ship chandlers, apothecaries, theatres, mills and machinery, and all manufacturies, that use fire heat, are deemed extra hazardous, and must be particularly described in the policy; and for all such risks an additional premium will be required.

A quarter of a century later some advance had been made because we find that the business was now divided into eight classes and into the extra hazardous class there was placed apothecaries. He now enjoyed the association of blacksmiths, boat builders, brass founders and risks of like hazard, and the druggist, by name, was included in this group also.

The chemist, however, is still put in the special class where we found him in 1810 and if he is to enjoy insurance it must be by special consideration. The chemist who was the manufacturer, undoubtedly of chemicals, was placed with varnish makers, woolen mills, malt houses and risks of that character, all requiring special consideration. But please note that some advance had been made because the apothecary and the drug store had been taken out of the special class and placed on a somewhat higher plane.

That method continued down to approximately 1860, when with a larger experience the companies began to have more reliable statistics and no longer were dividing properties into quite so few groups, but began to distinguish between different kinds of manufacturing and to treat them on their own merits.

If we come down to 1890 we would find that an extraordinary advance has been made. The companies have reached the point where they distinguish between the thing to be insured to such an extent that a certain sum is charged as measuring the hazard of the risk and another sum as measuring its susceptibility to damage. And at this time a very extensive list num-

bering some twelve hundred in the classification was devised to take care of the different classes of business. The apothecary or the retail druggist, if you choose, has now reached the point where he is recognized as of comparatively modest hazard and for that only a 10 cent charge was made in the schedule for the hazard and a 50 cent charge for the likelihood of damage occurring to the stock if a fire started.

#### Wholesaler Is Charged More

When we come to the wholesaler where the range of products and the things done were of greater extent and variety, you will find that the charges for the hazard are higher than for the retail druggist and also the charge for susceptibility is higher. We venture to quote a classification showing the division into four groups which was devised on or about that time, and the sum first mentioned represents the hazard as it may be called and the second the susceptibility to damage once the fire has started. The classification is as follows:

	Bldg. contents	cents	cents
Drugs, Wholesale, with compounding...	100	85	
Drugs, Dry, Wholesale, no compounding..	25	85	
Drugs, Wet, Wholesale, no compounding..	40	85	
Drugs, Wholesale, no compounding, but with laboratory, not less than.....	25	85	

Passing now from these fairly well defined classes, we enter the field of chemicals, where the knowledge is not so exact and where the risk is considered more severe. So at this same period of 1890 under the heading of chemicals—no amount suggested—the following paragraphs appear:

Chemicals—Salt cake, sulphate of soda, sulphate of potash, muriate of soda, muriate of potash, non hazards.

Salt peter, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, nitrate of ammonia, chlorate of potash and other chlorates, if separately stored, extra hazardous.

Fulminates of silver or mercury, ethers, sweet spirits of nitre, nitro-benzol, methylic alcohol, bisulphide of carbon, metallic potassium, metallic sodium, quick-lime, phosphorus, and bichloride of tin. Also, salt peter, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, nitrate of ammonia, chlorate of potash and other chlorates, when stored with other merchandise, special.

It will be noted that the first paragraph contains the words non-hazardous, meaning of but little risk; the second paragraph contains the words extra hazardous and means that the risk has sharply increased, while the third contains the word special, and means that great care must be exercised in insuring such properties.

#### Storage Warehouse Conditions

In all the cases which have been cited, we were dealing with conditions where there was a somewhat general supply of the various articles such as would be found in a wholesale stock of drugs and chemicals, or in a retail apothecary store. The development of business of storing property reached its highest point in New York City and has spread now to other parts of the country. In this city there developed quite early a group of properties known as "listed storage warehouses," which have to conform to certain conditions both in structure, and in the care of goods stored, in order to secure a somewhat low rate of insurance.

Now so far as chemicals are concerned, and the division turns almost wholly on chemicals, these proper-

ties are divided into two groups, the first being known as the stipulated or non-chemical group, while the second is known as non-stipulated or chemical warehouse group. In the operation of these warehouses there is a list of every possible commodity that may be stored while if new ones arise they are promptly taken up, carefully examined, given a proper classification, and charge. If the nature of any substance be such as to constitute a very distinct hazard it may not be stored in a stipulated warehouse without affecting very sharply the rate of insurance. It may, however, be stored in a non-stipulated or chemical warehouse and thus be taken care of in that way. The broad difference between the stipulated and non-stipulated is that the rate is 20 cents higher in the second as compared with the first. Please note that the division here is not the rough, broad group of 100 or even 50 years ago, but a very careful classification based on the individual article for itself.

#### Nitrate of Soda Excluded

There is a third class of products which should be noted where the hazard is so great that they may not be stored in either of the types of warehouses named, but must seek some other type of building. Thus nitrate of soda may not be put in a listed storage store.

The whole object of this brief article is to show the progressive development of the underwriter in handling his problem. He is ready at all times to extend his classification to such a point that justice may be done to the various kinds of goods that are offered for insurance. Chemists are employed to consider such problems for him. It is too often forgotten that insurance after all is primarily a business enterprise and like all business enterprises it must satisfy its customers or it will have to go out of business.

In conclusion perhaps I can point out the advance which has been made if I state that two hundred years ago all properties were divided into about four classes, while today there are hundreds of classes, each of which has received its special consideration before its status has been fixed.

#### SAILOR PHARMACIST MISSING

The Jewish Welfare Board, 89 Park Avenue, New York City, asks for information as to the whereabouts of Henry Joseph, of San Francisco, formerly in the U. S. Navy. He enlisted in the navy in California a month before this country entered the war. He had been a pharmacist. He had a good record of faithful service in the navy. He disappeared on October 26, 1918, after being discharged from the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. His mother is now seriously ill.

#### SHOEMAKER & BUSCH MAKE CHANGES

Walter Lee Rosenberger, for twenty-two years with the Smith, Kline & French Co., resigned his position in December last, and has just entered the office of Shoemaker & Busch to take charge of part of the buying and general office executive duties. The business of Shoemaker & Busch has largely increased and a very extensive reorganization of methods and departments is being made to meet present conditions.

#### OIL PRICES SLOWLY DECLINING

In reviewing the oil market E. F. Ryan, import manager of Swan and Finch Company, said: "The pinnacle of high prices has been reached in the oil market. American degrass is one example. The whole oil market is gradually declining and will continue to do so until conditions become normal."

### BILL TO SETTLE WAR CONTRACTS (Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. January 20—A second substitute for the Dent bill, being the third bill having to do with war contracts to come before it, is being considered by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. This is perhaps the most favorable of any and is said to have the backing of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and probably the National Association of Credit Men inasmuch as Julius Henry Cohen, of the latter organization, has been conferring with the Committee on the subject.

This new substitute validates the informal contracts of the Quartermaster's Department and other branches of the Government, and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter into contract with the individuals or firms involved in such way as to fairly compensate the contractor for obligations incurred, equipment, materials or supplies furnished or acquired, or services rendered.

It is provided that within thirty days of the date that the Secretary of War tenders any contract or compensation, or refuses to do so, the Department of Justice or the contractor interested may file a notice of appeal with the chairman of a commission named in the bill. The commission is then to review the facts and circumstances of the case and make its award or finding thereon. If the contractor still is dissatisfied he is to be entitled to receive seventy-five per cent of the amount awarded by the the Appeals Commission and to sue the United States in the Court of Claims to recover such further sums as added to the seventy-five per cent make up the amount that will be found to be fair and just compensation. The Court of Claims is to be given jurisdiction over such claims as may be brought to it from the Appeals Commission.

The Dent bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, failed to provide for an appeal to the courts and for this reason was held to be objectionable to the contractors. The Hitchcock bill, which was to be offered as a substitute for the Dent bill, provides for a commission in the first instance; three men who would go over all the claims and practically do again all of the work already accomplished by the War Department officials themselves.

The total of the claims against the War Department that will be handled by it under the pending legislation is about \$2,700,000,000, approximately one-half of which amount covers foreign contracts.

### N. Y. CONSOLIDATED DRUG CO. ELECTS

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Drug Company, held on January 16, at 192 Third Avenue, New York, reports were submitted by President August Diehl, treasurer Robert S. Lehman, and secretary C. Heimerzheim, reviewing the company's activities during the past year. Manager S. V. B. Swann through illness was unable to be present. For membership in the board of directors, Friedrich Schaefer was re-elected to succeed himself, and G. Unger was elected in place of C. Heimerzheim, who had served for the past ten years and declined re-election.

Following adjournment the New York Consolidated Realty Company convened, with Carl F. Schleussner in the chair, Hugo Kantrowitz, in the absence of S. V. B. Swann, acting as secretary. Annual reports of the officers were presented, and Henry F. Albert and William Roschen were re-elected as directors to serve for three years. At the meeting of the board of directors, all of the officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Carl F. Schleussner; treasurer, Friedrich Schaefer; secretary, S. V. B. Swann.

### DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY UNDER GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

#### Conservation of Resources Introduced by Roosevelt Now Seen In Clearer Light—Necessity for Co-operation Between Government Bureaus and Manufacturers

By R. NORRIS SHREVE, of Calco Chemical Co.

During the past year, chemical business went through a momentous period, involving the continued active use for war purposes by the Government or by Government contractors, of a large volume of chemicals, raw materials and products and the consequent control and stabilization of their production, distribution and use. We Americans being accustomed to our almost absolute freedom of action in every respect, at first naturally chafed somewhat under the conditions prevailing during 1918, but our judgment and our patriotic vision soon brought us squarely to the support of the Government in all its wartime regulations.

The tremendously close connection prevailing during 1918, which chemical warfare made necessary, between the Federal Government and the chemical industry, argues very well in the writer's opinion for a broader and better mutual understanding between the chemical industry and the law making and directing agencies of our Federal Government.

On the side of the chemical industry, those men responsible for its direction and its general policies have been given a broader vision of the relation of chemical industry to the entire country. For example such policies as were introduced largely by our late President Roosevelt for the conservation and proper utilization of our resources are now seen in a larger, clearer, more penetrating and less selfish aspect than could have been possible in the course of many years of ordinary business as carried on in peace times.

The so-called key industries have also gained a wide recognition as to their paramount importance. This is true not only in the case of those of us who are intimately connected with those key industries directly connected with the manufacture of chemicals, but also this recognition is beginning to prevail to an increasing extent in the case of the general business man.

In the writer's opinion this question of development of key industries is one of the most important good results that our chemical industry has obtained from the war conditions. Our own country as a whole, should be made self-sustaining within the limits of the resources active or potential within its own boundaries.

Our dye industry where one dollar's worth of dyes goes to make salable one hundred dollars' worth of finished material, must be brought to complete fruition in the United States. Our potash industry likewise must be developed to a sufficient extent to satisfy at least the larger part of the American demands.

No longer must it be possible for the Germans or any other nation to make plans as Germany has done for an industrial war following the military war, in which the "42 centimeter guns" planned for the industrial war are in the shape of those key industries which the German Government has fostered and developed for several generations. We are only beginning to realize, now that we are having some intercourse with Germany, the tremendous extent of the plans that Germany has been laying for this industrial war, in which it has been planned to obtain from the chemical industry the ammunition such as dyes and potash, to be used for the industrial war to come. The German nation has contributed in the past, largely to the development of the chemical industry, but whenever they have had the chance, they have desecrated it,



as is witnessed by their inauguration of the gas warfare and by their plans for employing the chemical key industries in an illegitimate manner for the commercial warfare through such condemned practices as "full-line forcing" and sale of the products of key industries at inflated values, for the purpose of forming what has been called a reserve fund, but which was really to build an industrial warfare fund to subsidize certain German industries to sell their products below cost to regain foreign markets.

The past year has also taught the chemical industry to value publicity. We long realized that the chemical industry was the very backbone of our modern civilization and that there are very few things that civilized man uses, that are not wholly or partially dependent upon this industry. But what we have never realized in the past, has been our duty to tell our fellow man of this fact. A flying start along this line of proper publicity has been made by the American Chemical Society, and also by several magazines, among which I mention the "Literary Digest," and it is to be hoped that such propaganda be continued in a broader and increased extent, in order that the recognition of the problems and conditions under which the industry can flourish will obtain a wide recognition. It must not be forgotten that the vote of the president of our largest chemical corporation has no more weight than that of the man or woman who does not realize that most of his comforts and necessities are dependent upon the well-being and development of the chemical industry.

On the part of the Government, close connection has extended between the industry and the Government agencies during the past year. This condition is sincerely hoped and expected to bring to pass a closer sympathy between all Government bureaus, executive and law making branches, and the chemical industry. The right sort of publicity will keep this interest actively alive.

#### JAPAN'S DYESTUFF AUTHORITY

The announcement that an association of those interested in the dye industry in Japan had recently been formed has attracted considerable attention in this country. Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu, who is named as the president of the association, is said to be the foremost authority upon all phases of the dye industry and the manufacture of dye materials in the Land of the Rising Sun.

According to representatives of Mitsui & Company, Dr. Takamatsu is well-known throughout Japan for his devotion to the dye industry. He has devoted himself to the study of dyes for more than forty years. For some time he has been a professor in the Institute of Technology, at Tokio. The fact that he uses the prefix of Doctor is indicative in Japan of the fact that he has studied at foreign universities. According to the information secured from Mitsui & Co., Dr. Takamatsu spent several years in Germany studying the details and operation of the dye production and industry in that country. They believe that he also studied in France and England. He is about sixty years of age.

Japanese firms were unable to satisfactorily explain why the new association should announce as one of its objects, "to devise a protectionist tariff on dyes and chemicals." This industry, they say, has never attained to any prominence in Japan and has only been successful on a small scale. It has been much cheaper for the Japanese to buy the bulk of their dyes and chemicals from the Swiss, French, English and Americans.

Fire destroyed the building and stock of the F. F. Ingram Co., manufacturing chemists, Detroit, Mich., on January 8. F. F. Ingram, Jr., says the loss, which was estimated at \$50,000, was fully covered by insurance.

### Trade Notes and Personals

R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc., report that imports of oxalic acid are increasing, and the Dutch make is quoted at 35c to 37c a pound. Imports of quinine are smaller.

The Atlanta, Ga., branch of the Liquid Carbonic Company, is to erect a new plant, which will represent an investment of \$100,000.

The American steamer Santa Tecla arrived at Boston recently from Chile, with a cargo of 36,244 bags of nitrate of soda. She made the voyage by way of the Panama Canal.

Edward Wallace Pierce, who has been chief chemist of the U. S. Conditioning and Testing Co. for two years, is now vice-president and technical director of the Zobel Color Works.

S. J. Martinet and A. C. Kretchner are now associated with Frank L. Young & Co. Mr. Martinet is located at the Baltimore office and Mr. Kretchner is in the New York office.

P. J. Kayser, formerly sales manager of the chemical department of the C. H. Howe Co., 299 Broadway, has gone into business as a general broker at 15 Park Row. Mr. Kayser is now on a business trip, visiting the trade in other cities. He is expected back next week.

Included in the cargo of the steamer Lake Como, that sailed from Boston for the tropics, was a large shipment of medicines. On her deck she carried two carloads of disinfectant. The cargo is said to have been the largest ever shipped in point of tonnage from Boston to the tropics.

One of the American meat-packing companies has acquired extensive quebracho lands in northern Paraguay, on which an extract factory has been built. The other five quebracho plants of Paraguay are either European or Argentine, with operating and business offices in Buenos Aires.

The Dow Chemical Company has established a branch office at 90 West Street, New York, and has arranged for eastern warehouse facilities in order to take care of the company's foreign customers more expeditiously. H. D. Anderson, formerly at the Midland, Mich. plant of the company, is in charge, and will have as an assistant, W. I. Doan of Indianapolis.

At the directors' meeting of the Imperial Chemical Co., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, reports submitted showed the company to be in a very prosperous condition. The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. E. Tallmadge; vice-president and manager, T. H. Tapley; secretary, J. D. Case; directors, C. W. Carman, D. C. Scribner, H. J. Bennett, Charles R. Sligh, W. B. Banks, Stanley Hepburn and Howard Morley.

The Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation has opened a new office in St. Louis. This is the eleventh branch of this Corporation, which has its head offices at 136 Liberty Street, New York City. Mr. Lewis, who was formerly connected with the Chicago branch of the Corporation, will have charge of the sales of chemicals, oils, dyestuffs and intermediates, and tanning materials. The Edible Oil Departments will be in charge of Mr. Schnabel, who was formerly in charge of the same departments at the Louisville branch.

# Growing Demand for Cotton Seed Oil

*Price Dependent Upon Wide Variety of Articles  
for Which It Is a Substitute*

By R. J. PARKELL, Manager Chemical Department, Overseas Products Corporation

THE enormous development of the cotton seed oil business has drawn attention to the complex conditions which regulate the price. Probably no other product traded in on the exchanges depends upon the price of such a wide variety of articles as is the case with cotton seed oil. In the first place the supply of cotton seed depends upon the size of the cotton crop; the price of feedstuffs, because if the price of seed is low the farmers feed it to their stock; the price of fertilizers because the seed can be used for fertilizer when the latter is high; and again the supply is influenced by the number of mills in operation. The amount of cotton seed crushed yearly has increased from five per cent to nearly seventy per cent in the last twenty-five years.

The trader in cotton seed oil must take into consideration the conditions prevailing in half a dozen other lines of business. He must watch the supply and price of hog lard. About 1,000,000 barrels of cotton seed oil are used every year for making a compound lard, and the demand for this depends upon the price of hog lard, for when the latter is high the public will turn to the cotton seed oil compound. Soap makers buy considerable cotton seed oil, and the demand from this source will depend upon the price of tallow, greases and other soap materials.

## Heavy Demand Abroad

While the manufacture of oleomargarine in this country has been almost stamped out by the enforcement of the Grout bill, foreigners use large quantities of cotton seed oil for making butterine, and when butter is high the oleomargarine churners consume large supplies of cotton seed oil. The exports to Rotterdam show the situation in the oleomargarine market and the demand for cotton seed oil. There is competition in some parts of Europe with the cotton seed from Egypt which is crushed in England. The demand for the oil extends to soapmakers in all European countries and to the general public who use it for eating and cooking purposes in which field it comes in competition with olive oil. Marseilles is the principal port of import for southern Europe. In some years the total imports of cotton seed oil at Marseilles have amounted to 250,000 barrels. Competing vegetable oils also have a direct influence upon the price of cotton seed oil in these European markets.

During the fiscal year 1917 unheard of conditions in transportation and war restrictions brought about a shortage of oils, fats and greases throughout the entire world. Prices advanced far beyond the expectations of the most experienced men in the industry. March, April and May were typical months in the excited market and a detailed report of the rapid rise in prices is interesting.

## Scarcity Felt on 'Change

March, witnessed the inauguration of a big bull campaign, which, with competing oils scarce and strong, lard and hogs advancing daily, and active trading in the ring, carried oil to new high prices. Toward the middle of the month speculative trading quieted down, with lard less firm. The strength of the sentiment toward higher prices, during the first week, absorbed all heavy offerings in the shape of short selling and hedge pressure. Profit

taking caused slight re-actions. Refiners took in their May hedge shorts and put out August oil, indicating a feeling of scarcity of actual oil for prompt delivery. At the end of the month buying by the southern refiners, and the outside public carried the market through 14c to new high levels. Crude oil sold as high as 95c a gallon. The general sentiment was bullish. May oil closed 14.40, May lard 20.12, Compound 15½c, Soya Oil 13½c, nominal cotton 19.10.

April, marked a continuance of the march to higher levels, and almost every day new high prices were recorded. A brisk demand for all oil fats and greases helped materially and there seemed to be no stopping the movement. People began to be reconciled to the high prices and joined in the campaign. Western packers were good supporters. Occasional liquidation, accompanied by hammering tactics to establish a better buying basis were the only setbacks. It was felt that speculation was lighter, due to high prices and patriotic motives. The entrance of this country into the European war, was discounted and therefore did not upset conditions in any market. However, further buying resulted and prices advanced accordingly, but without panic. The government control of food products began to have consideration at this time and served to curb some over zealous operators. The month passed out with crude held at 1.08 and general sentiment bullish. July oil 16.08, July lard 22c, Compound 18c, Soya Oil 14½c, nominal, and Cotton 20.55, an advance of 305 points, this fact, also gave encouragement to the bullish faction.

May progressed with strong sentiment still prevailing. The fact that oil was the cheapest product of the sort inspired buying by soap makers and other interests. All competing oils were advancing. The proposed import tax on imported oils received a bullish interpretation and encouraged those believing in higher levels. Prices were carried on upward to the high point on May 14th. During the latter part of the month values remained steady though somewhat down from the high. In and out trading with some liquidation featured the market. It was apparent that people were beginning to realize all prices were exorbitant, and talk of a reaction to lower levels became more prevalent. Crude sold at 1.10. Lard and Tallow were very strong. Later agitation, and regulation of prices generally, curbed the prevailing hysteria and markets resumed a more quiet aspect. July oil closed 16.39, Lard 21.72, Compound 18¼c, Soya Oil 17½c spot, and Cotton 22.10.

## Relation to Cotton Prices

Many traders are inclined to believe that when cotton goes up or down, cotton seed oil will have to do the same, just because the supply of cotton corresponds directly with the supply of cotton seed. This however, is a wrong notion. It is true that the fluctuations in the cotton market have a more or less sentimental effect upon the market for cotton seed oil. Still, these two articles do not go together and there is a great difference in price movement between them. The reason for this is as follows:

Whatever cotton is produced has to be sold as cotton, and a man who needs cotton will also have to buy cotton. There is no substitute for it and it is not used as a substitute for anything else. In other words it stands entirely upon its own merits, and it is simply the supply and demand for cotton that regulate cotton prices.

Not so with cotton seed oil. In the first place, all the cotton seed produced is not crushed and made into oil. It is used for other purposes than for oil making. Even with a large crop of cotton seed the crush of oil may therefore, be only a comparatively small one. Another important difference between cotton and cotton seed oil is that oil is largely used as a substitute for olive oil, and in conjunction with peanut oil in making oleomargarine, and in place of vegetable oils and the price that it may bring is therefore largely dependent on and regulated by the price and demand for the products and manufactured articles for which it is a substitute. Cotton seed oil is largely bought to replace these articles, whenever their prices are high or the supply insufficient, so that cotton seed oil rather holds the balance of power among the fat products, but it is not a power in itself. Thirty years ago cotton seed oil was practically unknown to the trade, and the world got along very well without it, and the same would no doubt be the case today if no cotton seed oil was made.

#### Trading Rules

The quality traded in is the standard grade of prime summer yellow refined oil delivered in barrels f.o.b. any dock, pier or warehouse designated by the buyer at buyer's option, any time during the month of delivery specified at seller's option. All expenses in regard to weighing, cooping, etc., are at seller's charge, and all disputes in regard to the quality or otherwise arising out of the contract are settled by arbitration before the special Committee for Cotton Seed Products or by the official Cottonseed Products Chemists.

The unit of a contract traded in is 100 barrels. This is a comparatively small quantity, especially when we compare it with the unit of a contract for lard in Chicago, which is 250 barrels. It is, however, far more convenient to trade in 100 barrel lots than in 150 or 250 barrel lots. Most orders to buy or sell are for lots of 500 barrels, this quantity representing about the same value as a contract for lard in Chicago and a shade more than a 5,000 bushel contract for grain.

According to the old way of trading a barrel was 53 gallons, equal to 397½ pounds, but it has since been changed to be exactly 400 pounds to the barrel.

Another change that was made at the same time was to make the price in cents per pound instead of the old way of cents per gallon of 7½ lbs., this change taking effect February, 1909.

The usual commission is 15c a barrel for non-members and 10c a barrel for members of the New York Produce Exchange.

According to the rules of the exchange, any trader can call upon the other for \$2.50 per barrel original margin, besides which additional margins can be called to make up for market variations that may take place afterwards. When the customer resides out of town, an extra margin of \$1.00 per barrel is sometimes required to cover possible calls for additional margin, an out-of-town customer not being in position to quickly furnish the additional margin if needed to protect the contract. With resident buyers the original margin of \$2.50 per barrel is generally the only original margin demanded.

C. P. N. Chemical Company, Inc., jobber in chemical supplies, at 80 Reade Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. It was incorporated on June 8, 1917.

### Books of Trade Interest

**INDUSTRIAL SANITARY AND FACTORY EXAMINATION INSTRUCTION.** By Solomon Hecht, editor of the Civil Service Chronicle. 3 vo., 54 pages, paper, \$1.50. New York, Civil Service Chronicle.

The character of this book is quite clearly indicated in the above title. It has been primarily prepared for those interested in the Municipal Civil Service examinations for the newly created positions of industrial sanitary inspector and industrial medical inspector, for which there are in New York City, thirty-five vacancies in the Department of Health. As estimated by the author, the Labor law and the Industrial Code of the State constitute a body of 115,000 words, of which he has found that about 90,000 words can be eliminated as not involving the duties of the New York City Industrial Sanitary Inspectors. For the purposes of this book, this elimination leaves only about 25,000 words of the State law which are necessary for study, the Sanitary Code of the City being similarly reduced from 37,000 words to about 6,000 words, thus saving candidates the study of about 80 per cent of the laws.

Following the abstracts of the New York State laws and the Industrial Code, are questions, emphasis being laid upon sections with which inspectors should be familiar. There are also reproduced specimen questions and a statement of the requirements relating to the appointment of factory inspectors in New York and New Jersey. To one preparing for these examinations this book will prove most helpful, while the various phases of the law and regulations emphasised are suggestive of the many points of contact and application of the sanitation and other requirements of the law to the business of the manufacturer.

#### OPPOSE NARCOTIC BILL IN CLEVELAND

As a result of a special meeting between representative druggists and members of the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association and members of the judiciary and health committees of the City Council, Cleveland, the passage of the proposed narcotic ordinance will not be effected until an opportunity for a public hearing on the measure has been given. This agreement was obtained largely through the efforts of Jacob Lustig, president of the local organization, Walter A. Hagemeister, vice-president, Prof. Edward Spease, Willard M. Fox, and Eugene R. Selzer. The druggists believe that should the ordinance pass in its present form it will materially affect their business, as it will cause the removal of all remedies containing any narcotic, however small such an ingredient may be. It will also deprive the wholesalers of a large part of their revenue heretofore derived from the sale of such remedies, and will not permit the public to use many of the household medicines they have long employed. The measure was proposed by Welfare Director Beman and Health Commissioner Rockwood as a means of stamping out the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in Cleveland. The druggists are in favor of any just measure of this character, but they object to any bill that will curtail their business or injure the public health.

#### DYES AND GERMANY'S STOLEN CHEMISTRY

Dr. A. B. Davis, head of the chemical laboratory of Ault & Wiborg Company, of Cincinnati, gave an illustrated lecture January 14 at the monthly meeting of the Society of Printers of Boston at Ford Hall, Boston, on the manufacture of dyes. Dr. Davis said that there is an ever increasing demand for American dyes in foreign countries. "Germany's Stolen Chemistry," by Townes R. Leigh, Professor of Chemistry, Georgetown College, a pamphlet reprinted from DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, was distributed.



## News of Companies

The Cherry Tone Medicine Company, Charlotte, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital of \$125,000 to engage in the manufacture of medicines. Bennett Rowe, B. T. Scruggs, and C. Rowe, are the incorporators.

Mark Guthrie, for over fifteen years was with the Behrens Drug Company, Waco, Tex., has resigned to accept a position with the National Aniline and Chemical Company. Mr. Guthrie will have his headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

The Primus Chemical Co., Denver, Col., is engaged in erecting buildings, boarding houses, etc., near their mines at Telluride, Col. A tramway is also being built which will eliminate packing the ore on mules to the Placerville railroad station from whence it was shipped to the reduction plant at Vanadium, Col.

The American Remedies Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., recently incorporated with a capital of \$300,000, is planning for the installation of the necessary equipment in a local plant for the manufacture of salves and other remedies. Walter L. Weems is secretary.

Musher & Company, San Diego, Cal., are said to be considering plans for the construction of a large new cannery to be located on the water front, estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, for the canning of fish and the production of olive oil. John G. Buckle is local representative.

The Southern Cotterell Precipitation Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been organized to operate throughout the central southern states for the recovery of by-products. It is understood that the company will arrange for the first installation of its system in a furnace at Rockdale, Tenn. W. G. Waldo, M. Chamberlain, and P. J. Kruesi head the new organization.

The Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a hearing and investigation of freight rates on limestone from the Jamesville quarries to the Solvay plant, in a complaint in which Director General McAdoo and the Lackawanna Railroad Company are the defendants. It is held by Nathan Miller, vice-president of the company, that the existing rates are unjust, unreasonable, and a violation of the act to regulate commerce. The complaint claims a violation of the agreement between the company and the Lackawanna Railroad after an investment of millions of dollars for the equipment and operation of the Jamesville quarries, whereby the railroad was to transport limestone at 15 cents per gross ton on condition that the Solvay company provide all cars necessary at its own expense. Following the taking over of the railroad by the Government, Director General McAdoo advanced the rate to 17 cents per ton and again to 40 cents per ton, which rate was finally reduced to 30 cents per ton. It is held by the company that a total of \$114,047 was actually paid under the rates authorized by Mr. McAdoo, and the complaint requests the return of \$59,392.06 paid in excess of "just compensation." It is requested by the company that the Commission determine the lawful rate.

## PROTECTING THE DYE INDUSTRY

### Proposed Amendments to the Tariff Act Discussed by Grinnell Jones—How German Interests Evaded the Law—The Special Duties

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Jan. 20—When the convention of the American institute of Chemical Engineers opened its session on Wednesday, Grinnell Jones, chemist of the United States Tariff Commission delivered an address dealing with the recommendations made to Congress by the Tariff Commission in regard to coal-tar chemicals. He explained the limitations of the functions of the commission and continued:

"I shall now pass on to a discussion of a few of the more important amendments. You will recall that the law classifies coal-tar products into three Groups. Group I includes the crudes which are on the free list, Group II contains the intermediates which are dutiable at 15% and 2½ cents per pound, and Group III includes the finished products, most of which are dutiable at 30% plus 5 cents per pound.

"Seven amendments are proposed to Group I, but I can take time to refer briefly to only one of them. In the present law, cresol is placed on the free list, whereas phenol, although found naturally in coal-tar and made from coal-tar commercially, is placed on the dutiable list. The distinction was presumably made because of the military importance of protecting the synthetic phenol industry. As a further safeguard for the synthetic phenol industry, there is also a provision intended to prevent the duty free importation of mixtures from which phenol could readily be recovered. The provision referred to imposes a duty on "all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade, a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 5 per centum of the original distillate."

"Complaints and litigation ensued when this provision was put into effect because under it, many samples of commercial cresol were declared dutiable in spite of the provision for cresol on the free list. A careful study of the provision, made with the cooperation of Dr. Pickrell of the Appraisers Laboratory of New York, leads to the conclusion that 200° centigrade is an unsuitable choice of the temperature to be used in the analytical distillation, as that temperature is above the boiling point of orthocresol. Many specimens of true cresol not containing more than a small percentage of phenol nevertheless yield more than 5% of tar acids when distilled at 200° owing to the distillation of orthocresol. The remedy proposed is to lower the temperature for the analytical distillation to 190°. Through the cooperation of Dr. Pickrell nearly 100 samples of actual imports were analyzed, both by the method now specified in the law and by the proposed method, and the results clearly demonstrate the superiority of the proposed method.

"Twelve amendments are proposed which affect Group II,—the intermediates. The present law mentions a long list of intermediates by name and adds a provision for "all similar products." The list contains no intermediates used primarily for making medicinals, and some important types of chemicals are not represented. Whether such intermediates would be held by a court to be similar to any of those mentioned is questionable. It is proposed that 35 additional intermediates be mentioned by name in order to remove any possible doubt as to whether they are "similar," and to ensure the collection of detailed import statistics. The provision for "all similar products" is replaced by a provision for "all other products" which

are obtained from coal-tar and used for making dyes and other finished products, but which are not themselves dutiable under Group III.

"Several substances appear in commerce in two grades, a U. S. P. grade used in medicine and a technical grade used as an intermediate in making dyes. Benzaldehyde may be cited as an example of this double use. It is suggested that the U. S. P. grade be made dutiable under Group III at a higher rate, as a finished product, and that the technical grade remain in Group II as at present.

"Under the present law, it is possible for mixtures of intermediates to be classified under the old law of 1913 at a lower rate. This method of evading the duty is prevented in the new bill.

"It is in Group III, however, that the most important changes appear. Many of the amendments are proposed for the purpose of preventing evasion of the apparent intent of Congress in passing the act of 1916. For example the tariff act of 1913 imposes a duty of 25% on salol. The act of 1916 imposes a duty of 30% on 'medicinals,..... when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part' from coal-tar, but fails to repeal the provision for salol in the act of 1913. It is a settled principle of tariff law that if an article is covered by two provisions, effect is to be given to the provision which is more specific. Although it is apparent that Congress intended to make medicinals dutiable at a higher rate, the failure to repeal the more specific provisions in the older law has resulted in actual practice in the assessment of the lower rates according to the old law. This case and many others like it have been remedied in the bill proposed.

"Another possibility of evasion arises from the circumstance that certain commodities classed as intermediates, which in the act of 1916 are in Group II, and are subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents a pound, are transformable into finished products at very slight expense and by very simple processes. There are, for example, certain intermediates called leuco acids and leuco bases (i. e., colorless compounds), which are not strictly dyes, yet have been carried in the process of manufacture to a point where only an insignificant and inexpensive operation is needed to convert them into dyes. Under the Act of 1916 they will inevitably be imported in the leuco state—not quite finished as dyes, but very nearly finished; they will subsequently be converted into dyes in this country, cheaply and easily. They will be imported at the intermediate duty of 15 per cent plus 2½ cents, and will compete directly with completed dyes of domestic manufacture. A striking instance is that of indoxyl, an intermediate which is in the last stage in the succession of processes by which synthetic indigo is obtained. Indoxyl is a colorless substance, not a dye, but by the mere process of dissolving it in water and blowing air (oxygen) through it, the last chemical step in the production of synthetic indigo is completed, and the commercial indigo is produced. Indoxyl is dutiable under the present act as an intermediate; indigo is dutiable as a dye. It is more than probable that, under the terms of the present act, importation will take the form of indoxyl; and this will be virtually the importation of indigo, competing with indigo of domestic manufacture." It is therefore recommended that indoxyl and leuco-compounds be made dutiable at the same rate as dyes.

"In the manufacture of many dyes, the necessary intermediates are heated or melted with suitable inorganic reagents such as sodium sulphide, caustic soda, or zinc chloride, and the chemical reactions thereby produced result in a dye or a substance so nearly approaching a dye that it can be converted into a dye by very simple and easy means. Such crude melts have not been imported in the past, they probably could be imported in some cases

under the present law at a lower rate of duty than dyes, and the manufacture completed here.

"You will recall that specific duties of 2½ cents per pound on Intermediates and 5 cents per pound on finished products are referred to as special duties, and that the present law contains a provision which reads:

"If, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this Act, the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as sixty per centum in value of the domestic consumption of the articles mentioned in Groups II and III of section 500, he shall, by proclamation, so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected."

"The Commission points out serious difficulties in the administration of this provision and recommends that this clause be repealed."

Maximilian Toch, New York, chairman of the committee on maintenance and preservation of the chemical industries, urged these steps:

A reasonable tariff.

An amendment to the Sherman act to permit co-operation of competitors.

A law to hold in bond foreign materials whose dumping here might cause disruption to American trade.

Requirement of sworn statements by foreign shippers as to the origin of all materials, to prevent importations from enemy countries.

Action to prevent foreign combinations which might act in restraint of American trade, and prohibition of importations from foreign competitors selling goods below American manufactured costs.

Referring to the third of President Wilson's fourteen peace points, which favored removal of "economic barriers," Mr. Toch said:

"I doubt very much whether the real interpretation of this point has been made, and if the President meant that there should be free trade among the league of nations, it will cause a hardship to those countries, coincidentally, where freight and the cost of raw materials is higher than in other countries."

Mr. Toch declared that "anybody who imagines Germany is commercially dead is laboring under a very great misapprehension." He said that azo scarlet dye landed in America before the war cost between 15 and 20 cents a pound, and that its manufacture in America today costs 85 cents a pound. He expressed the belief that Germany or Switzerland could ship it here at less than the cost of manufacture in this country. He said that more than 2,000,000 men and women are employed, directly and indirectly, in the chemical industries of the United States.

Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to enact legislation preventing Germany from "dumping" her chemicals upon American markets, thus underselling and ruining the infant domestic chemical industries which were born during the war.

One of the most important matters which came before the meeting of the engineers was the plan now before Congress to transform the \$100,000,000 worth of nitric acid plants belonging to the Government into factories for making fertilizer. The engineers gave enthusiastic approval to the plan, since the change could be made with little cost, comparatively speaking, while the plants, as they now stand, are worthless except as junk. Lieut.-Col. Alfred H. White, head of the War Department's Nitrogen Bureau in Washington, told the engineers that it is now strictly up to Congress to say whether the Government plants shall lie idle and go to waste, or whether they shall be given over to manufacturing fertilizer.

**PERKIN MEDAL AWARDED TO COTTRELL****Inventor of Precipitation Process Tells of Discovery of Method to Obtain Helium—Use of Gas Will Make Trans-Atlantic Flight by Balloon Possible**

When the Perkin medal was awarded to Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, chief metallurgist of the United States Bureau of Mines, at the Chemists' Club on Friday evening, by the Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. Cottrell in accepting the honor announced the discovery of a new process for extracting helium from the atmosphere. The discovery will revolutionize present plans for trans-Atlantic travel by air, because helium is very buoyant and non-inflammable. The gases now used for balloons and dirigibles are dangerous owing to their tendency to take fire easily, especially hydrogen. It is believed by prominent army officers that the discovery will make possible the use of aerial ships for naval warfare.

Dr. Cottrell was honored because of his invention of the precipitation process which eliminates soot and chemicals from smoke. The process has saved millions of dollars for smelting companies which were made defendants by land owners and farmers in the West because of the destruction of crops by the acid fumes spread over the country by the tall chimneys of the smelters. The use of the process also led to the discovery that large quantities of potash were precipitated from the dust of cement mills. This fact was utilized during the war to obtain potash for making explosives and for fertilizers. Dr. Cottrell's invention consisted in sending a powerful electric current through the fumes which are conducted into closed chambers before being discharged into the air.

Dr. Charles F. Chandler, professor emeritus of chemistry at Columbia University, and senior past president of the Society of Chemical Industry, in his speech of presentation, said that Dr. Cottrell had refused to accept any financial benefit from the discovery of the Cottrell process. The royalties for its use are paid to a corporation which uses them in promoting scientific research. Dr. Cottrell was born in Oakland, Cal., January 10, 1877. He studied at the University of California and the University of Leipzig. He was an instructor of chemistry in the University of California until 1911 when he went to the United States Bureau of Mines.

The Perkin medal is awarded annually to American chemists who are recognized as making distinguished contributions to science or in recognition of important services to the profession. Previous recipients of the medal made discoveries which are considered of great importance in the development of the chemical industry in this country. The list includes:

Sir W. H. Perkin, discoverer of the first aniline color.

J. B. F. Herreshoff, for invention of the contact process for making sulphuric acid, and for discovery of important metallurgical methods.

Arno Behr, processes in the corn products industry.

E. G. Acheson, manufacture of carborundum and artificial graphite.

Charles M. Hall, inventor of the electrical process of making aluminum from bauxite.

Herman Frasch, who developed the subterranean process of mining sulphur by melting it with steam and bringing it to the surface in liquid form.

James Gayley, inventor of the dry air blast.

John W. Hyatt, the manufacture of celluloid, and flexible roller bearings.

Edward Weston, inventor of the flaming arc, electro-deposition of metals, and electrical measurements.

L. H. Baekeland, discoverer of bakelite and synthetic resins, velox photo print paper, and improvements in the caustic soda industry.

Ernest Twitchell, discoverer of the saponification process of making soaps.

Auguste J. Rossi, for research work in titanium which greatly increased its use.

The American Chemical Society and the American Electro-chemical Society joined the Society of Chemical Industry in making the presentation to Dr. Cottrell. Charles E. Sholes, chairman of the Society of Chemical Industry, introduced the speakers. There was a full attendance of the members of the various organizations and among the number were many chemists who have recently returned from duty in the Chemical Warfare Service at Government plants.

**NEW FORMULA DISCLOSURE BILL.**

Officials of the Department of Health of the City of New York are not attempting to enforce the provisions for "Regulating the Sale of Proprietary and Patent Medicines" and also the exact regulation of the ingredients contained therein. This does not mean that the department has abandoned its campaign against what it calls "The Patent Medicine Fakirs."

That the matter is active is revealed by announcement that a formula disclosure bill, understood to be a revision of the bill previously offered by Assemblyman Fertig, of New York County, has again been offered at Albany. The measure, which had its origin at the time Dr. Goldwater was Health Commissioner of the City of New York, aims to require the publication on all proprietary medicines of the list of their ingredients and the claims made for those ingredients. All medicines of this description are to be properly registered with the Health Department and violation is to be a misdemeanor.

It was explained by Ole Salthe, the Acting Director of the Food and Drugs Bureau of the Health Department, that the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York sustaining the contention of E. Fougere & Company that the law was unconstitutional had temporarily checked the work. He regarded the decision of the court against the Health Department as one purely of technicality due to faulty phrasing of the Code. It was the intention to revise this so that the object of obtaining the registration of patent medicines and their contents could be enforced for the protection and benefit of the citizens. He intimated that the legal staff of the Health Department was now engaged in preparing a Code that would stand as constitutional. It was his opinion that the time was at hand when the ailing would be safeguarded against medicines of uncertain value or unwittingly become purchasers of drugs of a habit forming nature. It was a movement he believed in which the reputable physician, druggist and citizen had joined forces and represented a real, and not a fancied movement for progress.

According to legal representatives of the proprietary medicine firms they regard the declarations emanating from the Department of Health as the "dying wail of disappointed officials." Charles M. Russell, the attorney who secured the decision through the Court of Appeals, expressed the opinion that any further attempt to compel the registration of medicinal preparations would encounter the unconstitutional snag placed in its path by the Court of Appeals decision, and that the old idea was dead beyond resuscitation.

The Alien Property Custodian sold the property of George Benda, manufacturer of bronze powders, in Boston, N. J., on Saturday.



## The Drug & Chemical Markets

### LARGER INQUIRY FOR DRUGS

**Acetanilid Lower and Carbolic Acid Weak—Price of Glycerin Reduced—Camphor Has Advanced Owing to Continued Scarcity—Mercury Lower**

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Buchu, short, long, 35c lb.	Ergot, Russ., Spau., 25c lb.
Camphor, Jap., ref., 15c lb.	Hexamethylenetetramine, 10c lb.
Clover tops, 2c lb.	Lanolin, hyd., U.S.P., 2c lb.
	Stramonium, 2c lb.

#### Declined

Acetanilid, 8c lb.	Colocynth apples, pulp, 2c lb.
Alcohol, den., 2c gal.	Glycerin, C.P., 1c lb.
Acid acetic, 28%, 1/5c lb.	Gum arabic, amb., sts., 3 1/2c lb.
Acid, carbolic, brands, 10c lb.	Juniper berries, 2c lb.
Blood root, 5c lb.	Oil almonds, bitter, art., \$1 lb.
Camphor, monobrom., 25c lb.	Petrolatum, amber, 1c lb.
Cocaine Hydchl., \$1.50 oz.	Salicylates, 10c @ 40c lb.
	Saccharin, 50c lb.

General resumption of buying is reported throughout the trade. Renewed interest and greater inquiry are apparent.

Manufacturers of acetanilid have reduced the price eight cents a pound. A slump in demand has materially weakened the position of this product and in conjunction with an easier aniline oil situation, has been responsible for the decline.

A general weakness has characterized the carbolic acid situation here for some time. Accumulation of supplies, cheaper crude material and small demand have been effective in bringing down the price of several well known brands of the U. S. P. product.

Camphor has strengthened its already firm position. Importers and dealers have advanced the price for the Japanese refined slabs about fifteen cents a pound. Spot supplies are shorter than ever and sellers are dominating the market. Owing to the lower cost of bromides, manufacturers have cut the price of monobromated camphor twenty-five cents a pound.

A combination of selling competition and over-production, in addition to a light demand, has weakened the current market for refined glycerin. Refiners have lowered their prices for the C. P. a cent and quote 19c per pound.

Mercury by the flask has been reduced five dollars. This material has not been over-strong for some time because of lessened demand. This is the second price cut within ten days by sellers here.

Russian ergot is very scarce and is quoted at an advance. Saccharin is available at reduced figures. Acetic acid is down. Dealers announce a lower price for oil of bitter almonds. Juniper berries are lower. Clover tops are higher. Short buchu is very scarce and has gone up. The long is reported to be cleaned out.

**Acetanilid**—A falling off in demand in this market, combined with a considerably easier aniline oil situation, has weakened the position of acetanilid. Manufacturers have reduced the price 8c a pound and now quote on a basis of 52c for the U. S. P. product in 200 pound barrels. Kegs are 1/5c higher and one pound cartons are four cents above the basic figure. Trading at 50c is reported to have been done by second hand holders.

**Acid Carbolic**—Manufacturers of special brands of medicinal phenol announce a reduction and now quote on a basis of 35c a pound in 250 pound drums. For one

pound bottles or cans the price is 42c a pound. These figures represent a decline of about ten cents a pound for this type of goods. On the open market U. S. P. carbolic acid can be purchased anywhere from 15c to 30c a pound bulk. The present softness of the market is due primarily to an accumulation of stocks and a continued slump in demand.

**Acetphenetidin**—The market for this product has stiffened in view of increased interest and demand. Quotations range from \$2.75 to \$3.00 for the U. S. P. Prices are firm and there is no tendency to shade this figure.

**Alcohol**—Scarcity of wood alcohol is holding the price firm at \$1.20 per gallon for the 95 per cent. Second hands are obtaining about 5c a gallon more than this. Denatured continues in a weak position, dealers having cut the price 2c a gallon. Quotations for the 180 proof range from 56c to 58c a gallon. Denatured 188 proof is 57c@59c. Selling competition with a continued slow demand is responsible for the decline. Ethyl is unchanged at the price of last week, \$4.90 a gallon for the 188 proof still ruling.

**Camphor**—Manufacturers of monobromated camphor have cut the price 25c a pound and now quote \$4.00 in fifty pound lots. The sharp falling off in the cost of bromides for some time past has been responsible for the decline. Gum camphor stocks are still very scarce in this market and indications point to higher prices. Slabs of Japanese refined are selling at \$2.65 a pound. It is strictly a sellers' market.

**Cocaine**—The price of cocaine has been reduced \$1.50 an ounce by some manufacturers. It is reported that the lower price is due to a falling off in demand. Quotations are now made on a basis of \$9.50 per ounce for the hydrochloride.

**Glycerin**—A falling off in demand, selling competition and excess stocks have all contributed to weakening the market for refined glycerin. For the C. P. in drums refiners now quote 19c a pound, a cent below former figures. In cans 21 1/2c@22c is current. Dynamite glycerin is reported unchanged, the ruling price being 18c. Soap lye is bringing 11c@12c a pound while the saponification product sells without change at 12c a pound.

**Ergot**—There has been an acute scarcity of Russian ergot for some time. It is a difficult matter to obtain supplies at present for \$2.50@3.00 per pound as compared with a former quotation of \$2.50@2.55 a pound by importers.

**Opium**—There is practically no change in the situation. Persian gum opium continues to be imported in quantities too small for manufacturers' requirements. In cases the price here is \$22.50 a pound. Powdered, U. S. P., is offered at \$24.50 a pound while quotations of \$25.50 are current for the granular. All stocks of opium are reported to be very small.

**Morphine**—Prices rule unchanged and firm on a basis of last week's quotations. Manufacturers quote \$11.80 an ounce for the sulphate in bulk while the acetate and hydrochloride are priced a dollar higher at \$12.80. Morphine diacetyl hydrochloride is quoted at \$15.70 per ounce in five ounce tins.

**Mercury**—Selling agents have cut quotations for quicksilver \$5 a flask and now offer on a basis of \$105. A general falling off in demand for this product is re-

ported to be the reason for cutting the price. This marks the second reduction of \$5 a flask which has taken place during the past ten days.

**Mercurials**—Following the general price reductions of last week, mercury salts are firm and without further change. Calomel is quoted at \$1.84 a pound in manufacturers' lots, corresponding advance for smaller quantities. Corrosive sublimate, crystals, is selling at \$1.71 a pound while the powdered is five cents lower. Supplies of red precipitate are available at \$2.02 for the crystals and \$2.12 for powdered. The bisulphate is quoted at \$1.42 a pound. White precipitate is now \$2.13. Mercury with chalk is worth 89c, blue mass the same, fifty per cent ointment is \$1.22 and thirty per cent is 87c a pound.

**Saccharin**—This material continues to fall off in price. Supplies of both the soluble and insoluble are available in this market below five dollars per pound for U. S. P. Quotations range from \$4.75 to \$5.25 a pound.

**Menthol**—A slightly closer range of quotations brings the current figures to \$6.00@ \$6.10 a pound. At this level prices are firm. Since a recent arrival of 85 cases from London and Liverpool, no receipts of menthol have been reported at this port.

**Essential Oils**—Oil of bitter almond, artificial, is cheaper. The technical declined about \$1 a pound and is now quoted at \$3.50@ \$4.00. The refined, free from chlorine, went down an equal distance and is available at \$4.00@ \$4.75 a pound.

**Buchu**—Stocks of the long are reported to be depleted. Quotations without offer for the short show an advance of about 25c a pound. Both are listed at \$3.00 a pound. An authority in the trade said this drug would go lower within a few months when a new crop is harvested and sent in.

#### WOULD ABOLISH DRUG CONTROL BUREAU

Albany, January 20.—Governor Smith has recommended in his message to the Legislature that the Department of Narcotic Drug Control be abolished. The department was created last year with an appropriation of \$27,400, and a Commissioner with a salary of \$6,000 a year for a term of six years. The Governor said in part:

"I have a thorough understanding of the evil condition sought to be corrected. I believe the State should provide for the regulation and control of the sale of narcotic drugs. I believe, however, that the enforcement of the law should be left to the State Department of Health instead of to a new commission."

#### DR. F. H. HUMPHREYS DEAD

Dr. Frederic H. Humphreys, president of the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company, of New York, died at his home in Morristown, N. J., last week, at the age of 72 years. Dr. Humphreys was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1847. He was a son of the founder of the company and became president in 1900. He was educated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the Columbia School of Mines where he took a special course in chemistry.

Dr. Humphreys was a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, New York Chamber of Commerce, the Drug and Chemical Club, and many social organizations.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del., is said to be considering plans for the construction of a new gum camphor plant at its camphor farm near Green Cove Springs, Fla.

#### FORMALDEHYDE SCARCE AND HIGHER

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, January 21.—The formaldehyde situation is attracting much attention from pharmaceutical chemists in the Middle West. Only four concerns are said to be turning out formaldehyde and a serious shortage has suddenly developed in this market at a time when the product is much needed. Behind the shortage of formaldehyde is said to be a shortage of wood alcohol, which forms its base. Roy H. Gilbert, of the De Free Chemical Company, said:

"The demand for formaldehyde for fumigation purposes has become very strong on account of the wide ravages of the influenza. Our business with boards of health and hospitals throughout the country has been very large. We condense the formaldehyde to 65 per cent, which brings it to the consistency of paste, and add a couple of chemicals.

"The Government used much wood alcohol during the war in the manufacture of aeroplanes and for other purposes. The wood alcohol went into a composition used for coating the wings of the planes. The Government was most anxious to cut down the use of wood alcohol, and the situation is now feeling the effect of the exertions of the war industries board in this direction. The value of formaldehyde by the barrel in normal times is about 8½ cents, but the Government fixed a price of 16¼ cents. This price has not yet been changed, so far as I know, and what will happen when all restrictions are removed I am unable to guess.

"When the Government fixed price is taken off I suspect that prices of formaldehyde, by the barrel and in every other form, will increase. That is the natural supposition, in view of the short supply. Wood alcohol is a possible by-product of the manufacture of wood pulp, but it is a volatile substance, and cannot be taken from the mass, I understand, without damaging the fibre which goes into the paper. The pulp manufacturers, of course, are chiefly interested in turning out the right sort of fibre for the paper makers, and so this possible source of supply cannot be capitalized."

Boards of health throughout the Middle West have been making some interesting experiments with formaldehyde as a fumigator. When used in a room where the temperature is at least 70°, with a high humidity, the germs of contagious disease succumb readily. Influenza bacteria are an easy prey, but for tuberculosis about twice the regular amount is required, and the time of fumigation should be longer. One of the greatest objections to the handling of formaldehyde is the strong and tear-producing odor. This is being overcome in the case of regular prepared fumigators by the use of a paraffine coating. Formaldehyde fumigators are ideal for use on shipboard, but during the war those which require the use of a burner beneath were given a wide berth by the Government. Fire is a dangerous article on shipboard, and the pitching and rolling of a ship at sea make even the tiny burner of a fumigator the possible forerunner of a catastrophe.

#### CHICAGO DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE

According to figures compiled by the municipal bureau of statistics, Chicago's wholesale trade in drugs and chemicals during 1918 amounted to \$40,882,270, compared with \$37,165,700 in 1917. The city's wholesale trade in rubber goods amounted to \$32,119,500 in 1918, and \$25,695,000 in 1917. The chemical plants located in Chicago manufactured \$19,837,450 worth of chemicals in 1918, compared with \$18,034,500 in 1917.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### MORE ACTIVITY IN CHEMICALS

Prospects for Trade Much Brighter As Prices Become More Stable—Acetic Acid In Demand—Caustic Soda, Caustic Potash and Soda Ash Lower

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

#### Advanced

Ammonium Chloride, 8c lb.      Muriate of Potash, \$40 per ton  
Hydrofluoric Acid, 3c per lb.      Potassium Chlorate, 4c per lb.

#### Declined

Acetic Acid, 40c per 100 lbs.      Soda ash, 25c per 100 lbs.  
Calcium Carbide, 5c per lb.      Yellow phosphorus, 25c per lb.  
Caustic Soda, 20c per 100 lbs.      Zinc Chloride, 3c lb.

The heavy chemical market seems to have taken on a spell of new life after the rather long period of dullness due to seasonable and national conditions. There had been a tendency in the trade to watch and wait, but now with prospects of business in the near future, producers and buyers are getting together and the results are noticeable.

Since a start in buying has been made the idea is spreading and more activity is reported each day, for buyers seem reluctant to lose an opportunity to replenish stocks at a saving.

There have been few advances in price in the market but a number of recessions are noted. However, this feature does not necessarily indicate the trend of business.

A demand for acetic acid has been reported and export orders for anhydrous ammonia have been received.

Caustic soda and soda ash are not very active, nor is caustic potash. The price of soda ash has dropped; also caustic soda and caustic potash.

**Acids**—Considerable demand has been reported on the market for acetic acid. This demand has been met and prices are quoted somewhat lower than when last reported. For the glacial 28% the price is \$4.50 per cwt., 56% is \$8.75 and 80% is \$12.25. The sulphuric acid market remains unchanged, there being large stocks on hand and price concessions are being made.

**Bicarbonate of Soda**—There has been very little business in this material owing to the action of producers in maintaining a higher price than the market will consider. There has been a slight drop and most quotations are from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound although some are as low as 3c per pound.

**Anhydrous Ammonia**—There has been a demand for this item in the export trade but owing to the shortage of cylinders for shipment and the fact that cylinders shipped abroad are not returned, the proposals are not given much consideration. Prices are nominal.

**Bleaching Powder**—The market is over-stocked with this material and owing to the large stocks in the Government's hands the price remains low and there is very little business to report. Price concessions are made to reduce stocks and prices are nominal.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—Trading in this commodity continues dull and there have been no reports of large sales or heavy demands on the market. The price remains at the former figure, 15c to 16c per pound.

**Caustic Potash**—The market is more active and the large stocks are being reduced. The price has dropped

a little and this may partially account for the activity reported. The price ranges from 56c to 61c per pound.

**Caustic Soda**—There are large stocks of this material in the hands of the Government and they are not being substantially reduced. The prices remain low and no increase is anticipated in the near future. The present range is from \$3.10 to \$3.30 per 100 pounds.

**Copper Sulphate**—The market has been slow owing to the general dullness and the high prices prevailing. There has been a slight drop in the quotations noted and a further decline may occur. Stocks in first hands are quoted at 9c to  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound while stocks in second hands are quoted at  $8\frac{3}{4}$ c to 9c per pound.

**Sal Soda**—No change in the demand or supply of this item has been reported. The prices remain steady at the former figures. The quotations range from \$1.60 to \$2.00 per 100 pounds.

**Silicate of Soda**—This product has not been affected by any change in trading. There has been a decline in price but even this does not increase activity. The quotations range from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds.

**Soda Ash**—The market is heavily stocked with this material and there is no general effort on the part of buyers to reduce this surplus. Owing to the large stocks held by the Government the prices quoted are very low and no advance is expected for the present. The 58 per cent grade, in bags, is quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per 100 pounds, and in barrels, the quotations are \$2.35 to \$2.45 per 100 pounds.

**Zinc Chloride**—Considerable demand for this item has been reported, owing to the shortage of cresote for which it can be substituted. The price ranges from 12c to 15c per pound.

While the Hercules Powder Company has made arrangements to abandon its great potash plant near San Diego, Cal., and has disposed of some of its kelp gathering apparatus and boats, other concerns are continuing operations on a small scale and there is no indication that the harvesting of kelp is to be done away with entirely. According to the records of the California Fish and Game Commission about 400,000 tons of kelp was treated during the past year for the extraction of potash.

The following officers were elected by the J. N. Ring Chemical Co., Rensselaer, N. Y.: President, Henry C. Windeknecht; vice-president, Charles Wornham; treasurer, W. Otis Signer; financial secretary, Lewis N. Cureen; recording secretary, Charles W. Root; foreman, Arthur L. Wiltse; assistant foreman, Harry E. Wiltse; second assistant foreman, Raymond Barrett; captain, Harry S. Van Allen; lieutenant, Nelson P. Ostrander.

The Exchange By-Products Company, Pomona, Cal., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new one and two-story acid building at its works at Corona. The plans include the installation of lead piping, lead vats, and special machinery for operation.

The Russel Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000 to operate a plant for the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. C. A. and L. S. Sorber, and F. E. Curtis, Philadelphia, are the incorporators.



## CHEMISTS DISCUSS RUBBER

The business session of the New Jersey Chemical Society, at Achtel-Stetter's, Newark, last week, was devoted to the subject of rubber and its substitutes, dealing primarily with the chemical end of this material, the principal speakers being Dr. Frederick Dannherth, consulting chemist and vice-president of the society, and George D. Kratz, research chemist and superintendent for the Falls Rubber Company, Cayuhoga Falls, Ohio. Dr. Kratz spoke of the acceleration of the vulcanization of rubber by the correct admixture of organic or inorganic substances, resulting in a high grade or superior product. By reducing the time required for vulcanization from four hours to about one hour, a great gain has been manifested, while a still further advantage is a tougher and stronger product. It was brought out that almost any nitrogenous substance will tend to promote acceleration of vulcanization, going so far as to include store cheese and skim milk under this category. Mention, also was made of the fact that organic accelerators are now being produced, primarily, in the State of New Jersey.

Taking for his subject "Some American Substitutes for Rubber," Dr. Dannherth said that while the United States consumes about 60 per cent of all the rubber produced in the world, none is grown on the mainland of this country. The principal sources of supply are from Ceylon or the Malayan Islands, about 8,000 miles distant, and the Upper Amazon district of South America, about 3,000 miles away. A survey of the materials that can be used in times of emergency as substitutes was made; in this seventeen different groups of substances were noted which can be employed for the synthetic production of rubber, it being pointed out that some few of the artificial substances so produced were even better than the natural product for many purposes. The control of the rubber plantations by Great Britain to the extent of about 1,600,000 acres out of a total of 2,000,000 acres of productive territory was referred to, with particular stress on the importance of the United States in maintaining control of what might be termed the "key materials" for developing for commercial utility.

## RALPH L. FULLER GOING TO EUROPE

Three officers of Ralph L. Fuller & Company, 2 Rector Street, New York, are soon to go abroad to investigate business conditions having a bearing on their business. Ralph L. Fuller and F. P. Robert will travel throughout Europe, and William Hosken will go to the Far East. Two other business men, not connected with Ralph L. Fuller & Company, will accompany Mr. Fuller, but their names have not been disclosed.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.....	101 1/2	102	Int. Agricult., pf....	53	54
Am. Cot. Oil.....	42 1/2	43	Int. Salt .....	52	62
Am. Cyan.....	25	35	K. Solvay .....	165	
Am. Cy pf.....	55	65	Merrimac .....	94	98
Am. Linseed .....	46 1/2	47	Mulfrd Co. ....	55	60
Am. Malt .....	1 1/2	2	Mutual Co. ....	150	
Barrett Co. ....	108	110	Niag. A. pf.....	87	92
By. Prod. Co. ....	116	119	Nat. A. & C. ....	15	16 1/2
Caselin Co. ....	40	..	N't A. & C. pf....	68	72
Day Chem. ....	..	..	Penn. Salt .....	84	87
Distillers' Secur. .	52	53	Rollin Ch. ....	40	50
Dow Chem. ....	205		Rol. Ch. pf.....	80	90
Dow Ch. pf.....	92	96	Sémet S. ....	175	183
Elec. Bich. ....	..	..	Smith Ag. C. ....	175	185
Flk Electro. ....	70	..	Solv. Proc. ....	220	..
Flk Elec. pf.....	70	85	Stand. Ch. ....	70	90
Fed. Chem. ....	90	..	Un. Drug .....	80	94
Fed. Ch. pf.....	98	101	U. S. Indus. Alco.	100	103
Free Tx. nw.....	34	35	Va.-Car. Ch. pf....	111	115
Gen. Chem. ....	168	175	Va.-Car. Chem.....	52	53
Grasselli .....	180	188			

## NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.'S NEW BUILDING

The unique seven-story building at No 160 Front Street, embodies the quite general use of zinc materials. The design follows standards of modern architecture, but in the use of zinc for so many purposes, innovations are offered that are of interest to building contractors, manufacturers of builders' hardware, architects and realty concerns. From basement to roof zinc material is used for door checks, frames, window sash and locks.

The building was erected by the Smith Valley Realty Company, for the exclusive use of The New Jersey Zinc Company. This concern, which has stood sponsor for many new uses of zinc in various forms, realized that for building purposes rolled zinc possessed many desirable features. Accordingly, plans were made, when the building was projected, to embody them in the structure. This was at a time well in advance of the ruling of the War Industries Board, which called upon manufacturers, as a patriotic duty, to substitute the metal for others in the non-ferrous field for a great variety of uses.

Flashings, gutters and all other outside work are made of rolled zinc, this material having been substituted for copper, heretofore commonly used in construction work. The entrance and vestibule doors are constructed of sheet zinc rolled on wood. The knobs and locks are made of zinc plate, a detail that is embodied throughout. Zinc composition is the material embodied in the hinges. Side walls of the elevators immediately inside are of zinc construction. Likewise, the elevator doors and bell plates are zinc coated giving a rich satin finish. All of the window hardware is manufactured from zinc plate. This includes sash, locks and handles.

In the interior fixtures zinc materials are consistently employed. This metal is used in the hardware, including trimmings and fittings, of the mail chute. Some of the panel doors enclosing cut out boxes, enunciator boxes and all low tension work in the electrical equipment are made of zinc plate. The lighting fixtures are also zinc plate, while frames for the illuminating lamps are spun from rolled zinc sheets. Paint, enamels and tints that compose the interior decorations include zinc oxide and lithopone (zinc sulphide-barium sulphate) as ingredients.

The Company moves into the new quarters, which are at the corner of Front Street and Maiden Lane, about January 20.

## "RIZON" BAKING POWDER PRICES

Washington, D. C., January 20—Charged with having refused to sell "Rizon" baking powder to customers or dealers who will not agree to maintain certain specified standard resale prices fixed and determined by the concern, a formal complaint has been issued against the General Chemical Company, of New York, by the Federal Trade Commission. The commission has announced that it will hold a hearing in the matter on February 26.

President W. H. Nichols, Jr., of the General Chemical Company made the following statement:

"The complaint which has been filed against the General Chemical Company by the Federal Trade Commission concerns only the company's method of merchandising one of its special products, namely, the popular "Ryzon" baking powder. The gist of the complaint is that the company maintains a regular standard retail price for "Ryzon." If this is 'unfair trade,' as claimed, it is so only in a most technical sense. It is, we believe, the fairest possible merchandising method for all concerned, including consumer, distributor and manufacturer. Therefore the company will seek a final adjudication of this complaint on the merits.

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### DEALERS UNLOADING TOO RAPIDLY

Prices Demoralized By Attempts to Realize At Unusual Concessions—Price of Toluol Low—Advance in Benzol—Albumen Is Higher

#### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Albumen, 5c	Cochineal, 5c		
Benzol, 5c	Phthalic Acid, 10c		
	Dimethylaniline, 3c		
Benzoic Acid, 10c	Benzidine, 20c		
	Phenol, 5c		

Prices in the dyestuffs market remain quite steady with few exceptions. Some stocks are plentiful, and dealers are disposing of these products at a figure lower than market prices and probably at considerable loss. The reason seems to be fear of still heavier losses. There is every indication that all stocks in hand will find a market and it is only a question of waiting for the opportune time.

It is almost impossible to get definite prices owing to the action of some dealers in giving the products to the trade at unusual concessions. Another advance in the price of benzol is anticipated. Toluol is very low owing to the large Government stocks in hand. In order to stimulate business some firms are offering contracts without fixed prices simply to do business.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—Egg albumen for food use has advanced slightly owing to the light stocks in hand. Technical albumen is considerably lower because of the rejections of the food variety under government food regulations. Food albumen is at \$1.50 per pound, while the technical variety is at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

**Annatto**—The market seems to be adequately stocked with a supply of seeds and there is no tendency to diminish stocks. The prices remain steady at the former figure. The seed ranges from 8¼c to 10¼c per pound, in cans; rolls are about 33c to 34c per pound.

**Cochineal**—There has been very little activity reported in this material. There seems to be a slight advance in prices, but there is no serious shortage of it on the market. The black variety is selling at 94c per pound. The silver is quoted at 92c while the powdered is 98c per pound.

**Divi Divi**—This material is still unavailable. From all reports there is very little on the market and prices do not change.

**Fustic**—There is no noticeable demand for fustic and prices remain unchanged. The solid ranges from 26c to 31c per pound, while the liquid variety ranges from 14c to 18c per pound.

**Indigo**—The demand for this material is limited by the supply. There has been very little available and prices are \$2.30 to \$2.50 per pound for the natural and about 50c per pound for the extract.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—There is considerable activity reported in this material and the supply is not over-abundant. There has been an advance in price and further advances are looked for. The price ranges from 19c per gallon to 25c per gallon.

**Naphthalene**—The market for this product is very quiet. Nothing has occurred to affect prices. The flake is quoted at 9c per pound and the ball variety ranges from 12c to 12½c per pound.

**Phenol**—Dealers are not disposed to handle much of this product and producers are trying to arouse some interest by lowering prices. All prices in this market are nominal and range from 15c to 25c per pound.

**Toluol**—Owing to the large supplies of this product in the hands of the Government, the activity on the market is not of special note. The price ranges from 20c to 25c per pound.

#### Intermediates

**Aniline Oil**—This item remains on the inactive list. While some contracts are offered with allowance for price decline the market condition remains unchanged. The prices range from 27c to 28c per pound.

**Aniline Salts**—This product is in no demand by dealers, and manufacturers are willing to make price concessions to arouse interest. The price remains at 40c to 42c per pound.

**Benzidine**—This material is not receiving much attention from buyers and producers are not attempting to keep up the price. The base variety is offered at \$1.45 to \$1.60 per pound and the sulphate is quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per pound.

**Benzoate of Soda**—Some activity has been reported in this commodity in the export trade. Prices are quoted at \$1.80 per pound to \$1.90 per pound.

**Betanaphthol**—The market in this commodity is very dull owing to the small supplies available. Prices are quoted at 75c to 85c for the sublimed and at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per pound for the U. S. P.

**Orthotoluidine**—The demand for this item is slight and the prices do not advance. It is quoted at 85c to 90c per pound.

**Phthalic Acid**—There has been some demand for this product and this has stimulated production. Prices show a slight increase. Quotations are at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per pound.

#### DU PONT OFFICES CONSOLIDATED

The Du Pont Company will shortly combine the various offices of the Du Pont American industries, viz.: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Du Pont Chemical Works, Du Pont Fabrikoid Company, Harrison Inc., etc., so that the activities of each of these branches will be carried on by one organization at 120 Broadway in New York and in other cities where the company has offices. Mr. J. Warren Kinsman, formerly of the Kearney's Point, N. J., plant of the company is to be in charge of the New York office.

Lieut. George O. Richardson, has been appointed technical assistant of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., at Shanghai, China. Lieut. Richardson was in the U. S. Chemical Warfare Service and was stationed in Washington, D. C. Before his enlistment Lieut. Richardson was a chemist for the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

**BUSINESS IN CHINA PARALYZED**

The Manhattan Trading Corporation, of 2 Rector Street, New York, has received from its Shanghai representatives the following letter giving information regarding market conditions in China:

"On account of the signing of the armistice in Europe, business in aniline dye has practically come to a standstill in China, because the consumer in the interior only knows that the fighting has ceased and now he thinks that German dyes will appear soon in this market at exceedingly low prices. As a matter of fact, there has been even a panic among the dealers, especially among those dealers who are not exactly in the dye trade but who had made purchases with speculative purposes. We, ourselves, believe that for the present the German competition is not so much to be feared and that American made dyes will maintain themselves.

"To make matters worse, the China market is suffering from a stringency of money as seldom has happened before, the rate of native interest fluctuating between 20 and 30 per cent per annum. Under these circumstances business is seriously impeded, and consequently the prospects of further orders are very poor. However, we expect that matters will adjust themselves, and as soon as the consumer in the interior of China knows that no German dyes will be imported, there should be good prospects for American made dyes."

The Williamsburg Chemical Company, of Brooklyn, will be sold by the Alien Property Custodian on January 29.

The Heyden Chemical Works at Garfield, N. J., is to be sold by the Alien Property Custodian on February 14.

Leading dry color producers have organized the Institute of Dry Color Manufacturers. P. S. Tilden, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company is president; Edward Kohnstamm, vice-president, and Marcus M. Marks, treasurer.

The American Oil and Supply Company has obtained judgment against the Western Gas Construction Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in the New York Supreme Court, for \$13,551 for failure to deliver carbolic acid according to contract.

Charles Morningstar & Co., made a statement last month for DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS that the price of corn starch was \$4.12 to \$4.34. By mistake the price was given as the quotation for potato starch, which was obviously an error as potato starch prices range from 10½ cents to 12 cents per pound.

Roy W. Evans, vice-president and sales manager of the Picher Lead Company, died at the Hotel Belmont, New York, last week. He was born in Covington, Ky., in 1871, and became a salesman for the Picher Lead Company in 1894. The Eagle Picher Lead Company was formed in 1916, and Mr. Evans was made vice-president.

The Supreme Court of New York has awarded a judgment for \$3,990 against Egon von Novelly and in favor of Walter K. John, of the W. K. John Company, dealers in gums. The suit involved an interest in the schooner Elizabeth T. Doyle, for which Mr. John gave a check for \$3,750, but failed to receive any papers or other evidence of ownership.

**SAYS MANUFACTURERS MUST EXPORT**

**Quick Action Necessary, Declares J. S. Oliver in "The G. W. W. Bulletin"—Many Factories Likely to be Closed Down Unless Foreign Trade is Developed**

By all the laws of economics the United States should and must become a great export nation, says J. S. Oliver, editor of the "Bulletin," published by Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. Our national debt is prodigious and only through selling our excess of production in foreign markets can we reasonably hope to liquidate it satisfactorily.

Now, the war is over and peace will become an established fact before we realize it. What is to follow then? Is the primary instinct of human nature, self interest, to become a dead letter in future while the nations of the earth sit continuously at the banquet table of plenty in mutual admiration of one another? Or are we to stand bowing humbly at the side of the road while the other nations sweep past on their way to commercial and industrial competency? Perhaps we are going to cease our sentimental prattle and, remembering that charity begins at home, get right down to a practical basis ourselves.

As a country we are rich beyond compare. Nature has been profligate in bestowing her bounties upon us. We possess nearly one-half of all the known iron-ore of the world. We own more than four times the total coal deposits of Europe. Our gold reserve is the largest ever held by any nation in history. Our agricultural produce is greater in quantity and quality. Our ocean shipping tonnage is second only to England. And our manufacturing facilities are greater and also nearer the scrap-heap than those of any other country. The last is a bold statement, but true.

On this point Mr. E. T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Company, recently said: "I see no way to keep much of our recent development of plant from being scrapped except by creating increased foreign business to take care of the greater production."

It is a great pity that our manufacturers, as a whole, as well as our political leaders, could not have foreseen the situation exactly as it is today. Other and more sorely tried nations than our own did foresee it, and are prepared to do what we are now thinking of doing. There is no secret about this either. How much better it would have been to have discouraged the practice of reaching out almost greedily for quick profits, and to have literally insisted upon the laying of secure foundations for the future.

American manufacturers, particularly those who have built great plants since the war began, and who now find themselves perilously near the end of their tether, should resolve to do something and to do that something quickly, to effect the sale and distribution of their goods in foreign markets. The start must be made some day so it is now a case of better late than never. Failure to do this cannot help but close down many plants with the consequent direful period of depression while world-trade is undergoing necessary readjustment.

Far better, too, if these American manufacturers work aggressively and make progress as units, independent of all other influence, rather than waste more time and unprecedented opportunity by herding together and running aimlessly around in rings.

Chemicals used in coating artificial leather made by the Athol Manufacturing Company, Athol, Mass., exploded recently and damaged the building and stock to the extent of \$50,000.



## The Foreign Markets

### LONDON WATCHING NEUTRAL MARKETS

**Most of Them are Depleted and With Stocks Limited a Rebound in Prices Is Expected—Price Changes Not Numerous**

(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, January 12.—The press has been, in some quarters, raising questions from which may be deduced that there are matters connected with future world problems as between the United States and ourselves which require clearing up. It is happily today evident from the advance explanations given from Paris by President Wilson that there is not only good reason to believe that these rumors are baseless, but that the predominant feeling on the part of both countries is that a firm basis will be found to remedy the ravages suffered by the Allies in their sacrifices in common during the war and provide a working plan by which a broad system of shipping facilities, exchange of raw materials and finished products, and co-related tariffs may be secured.

Our markets generally remain fairly firm. There are few price changes of any importance to report and these are the outcome of either growing scarcity or the desire in some quarters to induce buying. It would not be at all surprising, however, if with the turn of the year with promised extended shipping facilities, and the further opening up of neutral markets which are undoubtedly depleted, a rebound in prices occurs since stocks are by no means plentiful.

Japan's policy of restricting the export of crude camphor and concentrating on the outturn of refined is amply confirmed by recent export statistics. The object aimed at by Japan is undoubtedly a Government monopoly of refined camphor, but there is a latent factor in the situation, the production of synthetic camphor, which was greatly preferred by the largest users, viz., the makers of films, on account of its purity, and the resultant clearness and durability of cinema negatives. The largest works in Germany are owned by a British company and it will be interesting to know to what extent this industry has suffered during the war.

Market conditions are being closely watched for the effect of the steps taken by the Ministry of Munitions to liberate from restrictive orders such important products as coal-tar benzol, naphtha, chlorine and its compounds, bleaching powder, soda hypochlorite, acetone, acetic acid and acetate of lime. These last three are on the horizon for a drastic reduction in prices.

Owing to the stoppage of supplies of raw material and acid our importers had been obtaining extreme prices until the Munitions Ministry exercised its control of all stocks.

The exports of toilet soaps from the United States during the ten months ended October 31, 1918, were: To France to the value of \$36,041; to Italy \$42,126; to Russia in Europe \$15,840; to Canada \$341,553; to Mexico \$121,919; to Cuba \$314,655; to Argentina \$175,450; to Chile \$130,320; and to the Philippine Islands \$130,683.

### Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27984—An engineer in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of dyestuffs, aniline colors, extracts of woods, oil for wool, sizing and finishing products, soaps and oils, machinery for electrical installations, dynamos and motors. Electrogens groups and electrical supplies. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27996—A firm in Denmark wishes to purchase machinery and accessories used in the manufacture of soap. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27999—A firm in Sweden desires to secure the sole agency in its immediate locality for the sale of chemicals, colonial wares, grain, and leather. The inquirer states that it is also in a position to buy on its own account. Offers are requested by cable. Samples of all goods suitable for Scandinavian consumption are requested. References.

28003—An agency is desired by a man in South Africa for the sale of tallow for soap making (can take care of from 10 to 25 ton shipments) and for moderate steamer parcels of superphosphate fertilizers. Terms of payment, sight draft or confirmed banker's credit London draft 60 days' sight. References.

28021—A man in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of aniline colors. Correspondence should be in Italian or French. References.

28023—A company in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemicals, spices, etc. Correspondence may be in English. References.

28027—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of dyes in bulk, to be refined in his factory for the trade in Italy. Correspondence may be in English. References.

28030—A firm of manufacturers in Italy desires to secure a general agency for the sale of chemicals and aniline dyes. Correspondence should be in Italian or French. References.

28037—A merchant in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemicals, dyes, wool, cotton, metals, and paper. Quotations should be made f.o.b. Correspondence may be in English. References.

### LONDON PRICE CHANGES

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, January 21—A heavy list of products was offered at the Drug Auctions on Thursday last. The demand was poor. Trading in drugs is very quiet.

Ergot, guaiacum, pilocarpin are higher.

Clove oil, cream tartar, citric and tartaric acids are easier.

Lower prices are quoted on honey, mace, nutmegs, ipecacuanha, and sarsaparilla.

### COMPETITION WITH JAPAN

John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, says American manufacturers of chemicals and medicinal products must turn out their products at lower costs than the British or Japanese manufacturers if they expect to share in foreign trade. He points to the Japanese law which guarantees a profit of eight per cent for ten years to any manufacturer with an investment of \$50,000 who makes any product not made in Japan before the war, and also discusses low wages in Japan.

Individual applications for export licenses for France and Italy are no longer to be referred respectively to the French High Commission and the Italian High Commission, according to an announcement by the War Trade Board.

**BRITISH CHEMICAL MARKET IN REVIEW****Supplies of Many Products Inadequate To Fill Orders  
—Business Better Than Anticipated Under Government Control—Production and Prices***(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

London, January 10.—A review of the year in the British chemical market, by Sir S. W. Royse & Company, Ltd., of Manchester, England, says:

Business during 1918 has been better than was anticipated twelve months ago. There was a steady enquiry during the first nine or ten months and, though a fair proportion of it could not be satisfied, a good volume of business was put through. This is the more gratifying, when we consider the increased restrictions as to imports and exports at home and in Allied countries, the extra difficulty in obtaining licenses, and the delays in transport consequent on Government requirements. The rates of freight continued high during the first ten months but the signing of the Armistice brought concessions in some directions.

Sulphate of copper commenced the year at £67 10s per ton and has gradually eased to £62. The exports for the eleven completed months have been 42,692 tons, value £2,703,534, against 41,340 tons, value £2,350,535 for the corresponding period of 1917 and 35,425 tons value £1,530,809 for 1916. The production of green copperas has not been equal to the demand and price advanced £2 per ton during the first half of the year, remained steady till December, when it fell to £8 per ton with the release of greater quantities of sulphuric acid and increased supplies of the genuine article are now looked for. Acetates of lime have remained in short supply and stocks low. Brown was £26 per ton in January and advanced to £35 in June. Makers are well sold but with the release of grey for industrial purposes prices are now lower. Acetate of soda has advanced steadily during the year from £95 per ton in January to £135 in September at which figure it remains but there is very little offering.

Carbonate of potash has been in steady demand all year and prices advanced from £185 to £220 for 80-82% during the first three months, remaining about the latter figure till August. Since then prices have fallen somewhat owing to increased arrivals and also owing to supplies coming on the market from new sources. Montreal potashes have been scarce, production in Canada having been considerably reduced. Caustic potash has been unobtainable in any quantity. White powdered arsenic was £145 per ton in January and fell gradually to £100 in August, when the market firmed up somewhat on increased enquiry. Later the demand fell away and the price has further receded to £90, the arrival of shipments from abroad causing some pressure to sell. Yellow prussiate of potash dropped from 3s 8d per pound in January to 2s 11d in July and has since been firm at this figure. Yellow prussiate of soda has been weak, falling from 2s in January to 1s 1½d in September and is now steady at 1s 1d. Enquiry for shipment is good, but licenses are only sparingly granted. In tartaric acid there has been a steady advance from 3s 1d at the end of 1917 to the present price of 3s 9d per pound. Supplies have been greatly curtailed by scarcity of raw material and fuel abroad and by continued delays in shipments. The instability of the Italian exchange has also been a factor. An increase in sugar supplies will stimulate the demand for tartaric acid. Cream of tartar advanced gradually from £350 in January to £420 in November and has since eased somewhat. Imports have been moderate and stocks have remained low. Citric acid

has been in strong request throughout the year and price has risen from 3s 1d to 4s 9d per pound. The price of raw material for next year has been fixed at about 40% over 1918.

All available supplies of benzol 50-90% and 90% have readily been absorbed into consumption at the control prices. Large sales of crude benzol have already been made over 1919 at increased figures, as a natural sequence to the rise in values of the refined product. Crude carbolic acid was without change at 3s 6d until July when control was withdrawn and prices became easier; since then by arrangement the price has been fixed for the remainder of the year at 3s 8½d per gallon.

Bleaching powder was selling in January at about £20 per ton but fell gradually to about £14 10s, afterwards rising again to about £16 10s on an improved demand. It came under control in September and the price was fixed at £15 per ton on rails, makers' works. Caustic soda has been in good demand during the year. Price for 70% has fallen from £54 in January to about £30 per ton at the present time.

**WORLD STOCKS OF LEAD**

An estimate of the stock of Government-owned lead and spelter will be published as soon as the figures are available. The stock of lead held by the British Government December 1 is reported as 55,004 short tons, tons, that of ordinary brands of spelter as 21,020 short tons, and that of refined spelter as 7,329 short tons. During December these stocks were respectively increased 15,390 tons, 3,926 tons and 1,640 tons. It is further reported that there were 63,000 tons of pig lead on the docks in Australia and 300,000 tons of 47 per cent zinc concentrates in stock. The amount of refined primary lead in the United States available for consumption in 1918 was 540,000 short tons.

The National Foreign Trade Council will hold its Sixth National Foreign Trade Convention at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 24, 25 and 26. The convention will deal with Foreign Trade as a factor in stabilizing American industry—problems involving the conversion of war industries to the needs of peace; development of our foreign trade to provide employment for our soldiers, sailors, and war workers; and the formation of a definite policy dealing with the future of our new shipping.

William L. Bevan, of the New York office of Frank L. Young & Co., says: "The export market is very dull, due to the fact that both Japan and South America are awaiting a drop in prices. There is a great demand for glucose and formaldehyde which is quoted at 22 cents, carload lots, New York. There is not enough glucose manufactured for home consumption and manufacturers refuse to sell for export. The caustic soda and soda ash markets remain weak."

Regulations simplifying the issuance of licenses for the exportation of certain commodities to Sweden have been adopted by the War Trade Board. These regulations cover exports from this country of technical oils, camphor, paraffine and other waxes, varnishes, fats and tallow for technical use; asbestos waste, dyes, wood pulp, paper, stone and clay (excluding mica and coal), phosphates, rosin, soda anodes, paints, antimony sulphide, sulphur, drugs, medical and surgical supplies.

The Suckow Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$400,000 to engage in the manufacture of chemicals and allied specialties. John K. and O. Suckow, and George S. Greene, Los Angeles, are the incorporators.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk..lb.	.50	— .52
*Acetone .....	.25 $\frac{1}{4}$	— .25 $\frac{1}{4}$
Acetphenetidin .....	2.75	— 3.00
*Aconitine, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials..ea.	—	—
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.	—	—
No. 1 .....	.90	— .94
No. 2 .....	.85	— .87
No. 3 .....	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.gal.	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....gal.	—	1.20
97 p.c.....gal.	—	1.22
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.56	— .58
188 proof.....gal.	.57	— .59
Aldehyde .....	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.40	— .41
Sweet .....	.39	— .40
Meal .....	—	.45
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.....lb.	.99	— 1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemi- cals) .....	—	—
Ambergris, black .....	10.00	— 12.00
Grey .....	25.00	— 26.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst..lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P. ....	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.70	— .71
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd..lb.	.13	— .14
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.97
Hypophosphite .....	—	2.15
Iodide .....	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure .....	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P. ....	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	— .26
Gran. ....	—	.26
Oxalate, Pure .....	—	1.15
Persulphate .....	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	— .60
Salicylate .....	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	3.80	— 4.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	— .20
Needle powder .....	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur .....	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk .....	19.50	— 21.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride..oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.34	— .39
Powdered .....	.44	— .45
Argols .....	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red .....	.45	— .54
*White .....	.09	— .10
Aspirin .....	2.25	— 2.50
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	1.45	— 1.50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure..lb.	.50	— .60
*Chlorate, pure .....	3.45	— 3.50
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.....gal.	3.70	— 3.80
St. Thomas .....	—	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	3.50
Salicylate .....	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	3.50
Subgallate .....	—	3.50
Subiodide .....	—	3.50
Subnitrate .....	—	3.90
Subsalicylate .....	—	3.15
Tannate .....	—	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$
Borax, in bbls., crystals..lb.	—	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	—	.59
*Imported .....	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—
†Fixed Government price.	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

## GLYCERINE

By using:—

## NULOMOLINE "T.P."

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## THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

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100 William Street, New York City

## To Chemical Manufacturers

MANUFACTURERS desiring to increase their sales of CHEMICALS, etc., on the ENGLISH market, and wishing to take advantage of the services of a good sound firm, established in 1880, with valuable connections in GREAT BRITAIN, are requested to correspond, with a view to post-war business, with:

**ALEX. H. PICKERING**  
4, Cullum St., LONDON, Eng.

Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.	—	.55
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.09	— .09 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cadmium Bromide, crystals..lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide .....	—	4.40
Metal sticks .....	1.45	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Hydrobromide .....	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Phosphate .....	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate .....	15.00	— 16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate ..lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.....lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Iodide .....	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbonate .....	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, See Mercury.	—	—
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.lb.	—	—
Square of 4 ounces.....lb.	—	2.70
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	2.70
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	2.75
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	—
Cases of 100 blocks.....lb.	—	—
Japan, refined, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. slabs..lb.	—	2.65
Monobromated, bulk .....	4.00	— 4.10
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.95	— .99
Powdered .....	1.20	— 1.25
Russian, whole .....	3.50	— 3.60
Powdered .....	.45	— .49
Casein, C. P. ....	.60	— .62
Cerium Oxalate .....	.06	— .07
Chalk, prec. light, English..lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	— .05
Heavy .....	—	—
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crys- tals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	—	— 1.25
*Nominal.	—	—

Charcoal Willow, powdered..lb.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	— .07
Wood, powdered .....	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquefied .....	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.48
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.....lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals..oz.	—	1.06
Cinchonine, I.Ak., crystals..oz.	—	.61
Sulphate .....	—	.35
Cinnabar .....	—	3.45
Civet .....	3.00	— 3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)..lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate .....	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.....oz.	9.50	— 9.75
Cryst., bulk .....	9.75	— 10.00
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.34	— .35
Cases, finger .....	.40	— .41
Cocaine, Alk., Bulk.....lb.	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk .....	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk .....	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk .....	—	8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste..lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	— .45
Spanish Apples .....	.44	— .45
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Coumarin, refined .....	15.00	— 16.00
ream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.lb.	—	.69
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	.69 $\frac{1}{4}$
Creosote, U.S.P.....lb.	1.95	— 2.05
*Carbonate .....	26.00	— 27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.18	— .25
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste..lb.	.63	— .69
Jewelers, large .....	1.60	— 1.70
Small .....	1.55	— 1.60
French .....	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.29	— .34
*Reeds .....	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials..ea.	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials .....	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
*Ergot, Russian .....	2.50	— 3.00
Spanish .....	2.50	— 3.00
Ether, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	.28
Washed .....	—	.24
U.S.P., 1880 .....	—	.24
Eucalyptol .....	1.29	— 1.34
Formaldehyde .....	.21	— .22
Gelatin, silver .....	1.30	— 1.35
*Gold .....	—	—
*Glycerin, C. P., bulk.....lb.	—	.19
Drums and bbls. added.....lb.	.21	— .21 $\frac{1}{2}$
*C.P. in cans .....	—	.18
*Dynamite, drums included..lb.	—	.12
*Saponifications, loose .....	—	.11
*Soap, Lye, loose .....	1.30	— 1.35
Grains of Paradise .....	18.00	— 19.00
Guaiacol, liquid .....	90	— 95
Guarana .....	5.00	— 8.60
Haarlem Oil, bottles, gross	1.40	— 1.45
Hexamethylenetetramine ..lb.	.30	— .31
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	.30	— .31
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime lb.	—	—
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles .....	—	7.25
12-oz. bottles .....	—	16.25
16-oz. bottles .....	—	19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk .....	2.85	— 3.00
Iodine, Resublimed .....	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk..lb.	—	5.00
Crystals .....	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.64
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.21
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.26
*Isinglass, American .....	.80	— .81
Russian .....	9.00	— 9.20
See Agar Agar	—	—
Kamala, U.S.P.....lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.22	— .24
Lamolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.lb.	.38	— .40
Anhydrous, cans .....	.46	— .47
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian.....lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano.....lb.	.83	— .84
Lupulin .....	3.00	— 3.20
Lycopodium, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls..lb.	.25	— .45
Glycerophosphate .....	—	1.70
Hypophosphite .....	—	4.85
Iodide .....	—	1.10
Oxide, tins light .....	—	2.15
Peroxide, cans .....	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—
†Government fixed price.	—	—



## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Salicylate.....lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.		
100-lbs.	3.37½	3.45
U. S. P. ....100-lbs.	3.62½	3.87
Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	3.35	3.40
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.65	1.70
Iodide.....lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide.....lb.	.75	.80
Sulphate, crystals.....lb.	.60	.67
Small flake.....lb.	.58	.60
Manna, large flake.....lb.	6.00	6.10
Menthol, Japanese.....ca.	—	105.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.....ca.	—	1.42
Bisulphate.....lb.	—	.89
Blue Mass.....lb.	—	.91
Powdered.....lb.	—	.87
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	—	1.22
Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	1.84
Corrosive Sublimite cryst.....lb.	—	1.71
Powdered, Granular.....lb.	—	1.66
Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	4.25
Red.....lb.	—	4.35
Yellow.....lb.	—	4.25
Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	2.02
Powdered.....lb.	—	2.12
White Precipitate.....lb.	—	2.13
Powdered.....lb.	—	2.18
with chalk.....lb.	—	.89
Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	12.50	14.75
Milk, powdered.....lb.	.16	.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums.....lb.	.17½	.19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk.....oz.	—	12.80
Sulphate, bulk.....oz.	—	11.80
Diacetyl Hydyl, 5-oz. cansoz.	—	15.70
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.21	.23
Irish.....lb.	.12	.14
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	12.00	12.40
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00	26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	19.00
Tonquin.....lb.	42.00	44.00
Synthetic.....lb.	30.00	30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.....lb.	—	.22
Sulphate.....lb.	.27	.29
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.10½	.11
Powdered.....lb.	.14	.18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	22.50
Granular.....lb.	—	25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	1.55
Papain.....lb.	4.70	5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	3.60
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	40	42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	.08	.09
Cream White.....lb.	.09	.09½
Lily White.....lb.	.14	.15
Snow White.....lb.	.16	.17
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	4.75	5.00
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	1.35	1.40
Red.....lb.	1.70	1.80
Pilocarpine.....oz.	16.00	16.20
Poppy Heads.....lb.	1.45	1.50
Potassium acetate.....lb.	1.10	1.15
Bicarb.....lb.	.70	.75
Bisulphate.....lb.	.45	.60
C. P.....lb.	.75	.85
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	—	.71
Granulated.....lb.	—	.66
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk.....oz.	—	2.15
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	—	2.25
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	.35
Lactophosphate.....lb.	1.50	1.60
Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	2.00	3.75
Salicylate.....lb.	1.11	1.16
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	1.31	1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles.....lb.	7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles.....lb.	1.50	1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz.....oz.	—	.90
tins.....oz.	—	.91
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	.92
50-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.94
25-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.98
5-oz. tins.....oz.	—	1.10
1-oz. tins.....oz.	—	1.15
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	—	1.15
Second Hands, American.....oz.	—	1.06
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins.....oz.	—	.70
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	—	7.75
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.75	7.90
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.	—	.47
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	—	.46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	4.75	5.25
U.S.P., Insoluble.....lb.	4.75	5.25
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	30.00	30.50

\*Nominal

## WHERE TO BUY

## POTASSIUM CARBONATE

all grades

## SACCHARIN INSOLUBLE

spot and future

## THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY

13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

1892 ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR. 1918

## DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

Fuchsin Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

## Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sandalwood.....lb.	—	.60
Ground.....lb.	—	.65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	49.00	49.25
Powdered.....lb.	49.50	49.75
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.95	3.20
Powdered.....lb.	3.05	3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	.36
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	—	.65½
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.75	.80
Marseilles, white.....lb.	—	.24
Green, pure.....lb.	—	.—
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.....lb.	.25	.29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	1.90
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.....lb.	0.3½	.04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.60	.61
Cacodylate.....oz.	2.50	3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10.....lb.	—	.50
Granular, c. b. 10.....lb.	—	.52
Citrate, U.S.P. cryst.....lb.	—	1.08
Granular, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.18
Glycerophosphate, crystals.....lb.	2.20	2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	3.35	3.40
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	—	.13
Recryst.....lb.	.17	.18
Dried.....lb.	.25	.26
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.75	.80
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	—	.12
Spermacet, blocks.....lb.	.27	.28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	.55
Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb.	.47	.50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb.	.48	.49
Other Comp.....lb.	1.65	1.65
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	3.60	4.60
Stronium Brom. Cryst., blk.....lb.	—	.61
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	3.50
Nitrate.....lb.	.24	.29
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	1.80
Acetate.....oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	—	.58
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots.....lb.	1.15	1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	13.00	14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	16.00	16.75
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	3.20
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	—	1.90
Flowers.....100 lbs.	—	3.55
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	.15	.16
Kegs.....per keg	6.95	7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.67	.67½
U.S.P.....lb.	.73	.73½
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	.49	.50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	13.50	14.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	15.45	16.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	.28	.29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.		
*Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	5.80	— 6.00
Artificial.....lb.	.14	.15
Spirits, see Naval Stores.		
Vanillin.....oz.	—	.85
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.....gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.21	.22
Chloride.....lb.	.14	.15
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.45	.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.35	.37

\*Nominal

## Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	.04½	.05
*Glacial.....lb.	.19½	.21
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	2.25	2.50
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—
U.S.P. ex. toluol.....lb.	2.00	2.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	1.3½	.15
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	1.3½	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	4.40	4.50
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.15	.35
1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.40	.42
5-lb. bottles.....lb.	.38	.40
50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	.35	.36
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	1.50
Chrysophanic.....lb.	6.20	6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	1.25½
Powdered.....lb.	—	1.26
Second hands.....lb.	1.20	1.24
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.15	1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.36½	.38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.60	1.65
Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	3.45	5.00
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	.25	.30
Hydrobromic, Conc.....lb.	2.40	2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.....lb.	.18	.20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	.11	.11½
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	.40	.45
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	—	2.50
U.S.P. 10 p.c.....lb.	.65	.70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	2.85
*U.S.P., IX.....lb.	2.25	2.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	6.90	7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	—	.02
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.08	.10
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20	.23
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.23	.28
Oleic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.37	.39
*Picric, kegs.....lb.	—	.45
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P. 50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.23½	.25½
Pyrogallic, resublimed.....lb.	3.30	3.50
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	3.00	3.20
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.05	.05½
Technical.....gal.	.12	.12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.75	.80
Stearic, triple pressed.....lb.	.26	.28
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.08	.08
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.....ton	—	25.00
*Sulphurous.....lb.	.06	.06½
Tannic, technical.....lb.	.65	.85
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.40	1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.87½
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.86½
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	4.50

## Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Tech. Artificial.....lb.	3.50	4.00
Free from chlorine.....lb.	4.00	4.75
Sweet.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Amber, crude.....lb.	2.40	2.50
Rectified.....lb.	4.25	4.50
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.65	2.00
Bay.....lb.	2.90	3.00
Synthetic.....lb.	7.00	7.25
Bois de Rose.....lb.	4.50	4.75
Cade.....lb.	5.00	5.00
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.....lb.	.75	.85
Camphor.....lb.	.24	.25
Japanese, white.....lb.	.24	.25
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	7.75	8.25
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....lb.	—	2.80
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.90	3.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	—	3.50
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.10	1.25
Cedar Wood.....lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	23.00	24.00
Citronella, Native.....lb.	.51	.55
Java.....lb.	.70	.75
Cloves, can.....lb.	3.00	3.10
Bottles.....lb.	3.35	3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	.95	1.00
Coriander, U.S.P.....lb.	—	32.00
Cubeba, U.S.P.....lb.	8.50	8.75
Cumin.....lb.	10.00	11.00
Erigeron.....lb.	4.50	5.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.....lb.	.60	.65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	3.75	4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	10.25	10.30
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	9.50	10.00
Turkish.....lb.	5.25	5.50
*Ginger.....lb.	8.00	8.25
Gingergrass.....lb.	1.20	1.25
Hempock.....lb.	1.20	1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	11.50	12.00

\*Nominal

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	-2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	-7.00
Garden	lb.	1.00	-1.25
Spike	lb.	1.50	-1.60
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	-1.80
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	-1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	-5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.00	-2.25
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	-5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.35	-2.40
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	-32.00
Artificial	lb.	16.00	-18.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	-90.00
Petale	lb.	110.00	-120.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	-18.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.30	-2.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	-2.35
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	-1.90
Italian	lb.	2.90	-3.50
*Orris Concrete	oz.	5.25	-5.50
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	26.00	-28.00
Patchouli	lb.	1.75	-1.85
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.25	-1.30
Imported	lb.	1.25	-1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.10	-5.25
Bottles	lb.	6.00	-6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.10	-5.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	—	-4.00
French	lb.	8.50	-8.65
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	-2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.75	-6.00
Rose, French	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Synthetic, red	oz.	36.00	-40.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	-1.60
Safrol	lb.	—	-65
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.00	-13.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.25	-2.50
Artificial	lb.	50	-55
Savin	lb.	6.50	-7.00
*Spearment	lb.	—	-5.50
Spruce	lb.	1.15	-1.25
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	-4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	-2.05
White, French	lb.	2.15	-2.25
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	-8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	80	-85
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	-4.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	-5.55
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	-18.00
Manila	lb.	—	-40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	-12.00

## OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.50	-12.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	-4.75
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	-7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.75	-4.00
*Malefern	lb.	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	-20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	-8.00
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	-7.00

## Crude Drugs

<b>BALSAMS</b>			
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	-.59
South American	lb.	.75	-.80
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	-8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.60	-1.65
Peru	lb.	3.40	-3.45
Tolu	lb.	1.15	-1.25
<b>BARKS</b>			
Angostura	lb.	.28	-.30
Basewood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	-.21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.63	-.65
of Tree	lb.	.35	-.45
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	-.24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	-1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.21	-.22
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	-.23
Siftings	lb.	.12	-.13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	-.10 1/2
Chincona, red quills	lb.	.65	-.73
Broken	lb.	.60	-.70
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	-.75
*Broken	lb.	.70	-.75
*Loxa, pale, ls.	lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	—
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.11	-.12
Cotton Root	lb.	.18	-.20
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	-.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	-.11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09 1/2	-.10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	-.15
Select bdis.	lb.	.19	-.20
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

## Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK  
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS  
ESSENTIAL OILS  
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

## Fritzsche Brothers

New York  
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Hemlock	lb.	.10	-.11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	-.10 1/2
Mezereon	lb.	.22	-.23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	-.09
White	lb.	.08	-.09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.10	-.13
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	-.13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	-.13 1/2
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.15	-.15 1/2
Northern	lb.	.18	-.20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	-.28
of Fruit	lb.	.31	-.32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.20	-.21
Select	lb.	.30	-.35
Simaruba	lb.	.63	-.69
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	-.13
Cut	lb.	.18	-.21
Crushed	lb.	.16	-.18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	—	-.55
of Tree	lb.	.23	-.24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	-.09
White	lb.	.16	-.17
White Pine	lb.	.07	-.08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	-.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.26	-.35
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	-.07

## BEANS

Calebar	lb.	.74	-.79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.27	-.28
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	-.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Para	lb.	.70	-.73
Surinam	lb.	.75	-.80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.35	-5.90
Cuts	lb.	2.90	-3.20
Bourbon	lb.	2.25	-2.95
South American	lb.	2.95	-3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	-1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	-1.60

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.31	-1.32
*XX	lb.	1.34	-1.39
Powdered	lb.	1.35	-1.40
Fish	lb.	.65	-.69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	-.70
Juniper	lb.	.06	-.07
Laurel	lb.	.08	-.10
oke	lb.	.10	-.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.10 1/2	-.11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	-.16
Sloe	lb.	.40	-.42

## FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.75	-.76
Powdered	lb.	.90	-1.00
Borage	lb.	.59	-.69
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.05	-2.60
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian type	lb.	.46	-.50
Roman	lb.	.84	-.85
Spanish	lb.	.42	-.50
Clover Tops	lb.	.13	-.15
Dogwood	lb.	.17	-.18
Elder	lb.	.31	-.32
Insect, open	lb.	.30	-.33
*Closed	lb.	.38	-.39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	-.35
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	-.35
*Kousso	lb.	—	-.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	-.25
Select	lb.	—	-.35
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	-.37
Without Leaves	lb.	—	-.63
Malva, blue	lb.	2.50	-3.00
Black	lb.	.40	—
Mullein	lb.	1.79	-1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	-2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	-1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	-.70
Saffron, American	lb.	.39	-.41
Valencia	lb.	14.95	-15.90
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—

## GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	-1.05
Cape	lb.	.14	-.15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08 1/2	-.09
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	—	-1.00
*Powdered	lb.	—	-1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	-1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	-1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	-.51
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.22	-.23
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	-2.05
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	-3.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.10	-3.15
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	-1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	-.35
Catechu	lb.	.20	-.23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.10	-1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	-.25
Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	-1.45
Guaiac	lb.	1.95	-2.05
Hemlock	lb.	1.70	-1.75
Kino	lb.	.83	-.90
Mastic	lb.	.49	-.59
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.80	-.90
Sorts	lb.	.70	-.78
Siftings	lb.	—	-.50
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	-.15
Tears	lb.	.18	-.30
Sandarac	lb.	.71	-.72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	-.39
Sorts	lb.	.28	-.30
Spruce	lb.	.63	-.72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	-1.85
Tins, per bbl.	280-lb.	18.20	-18.45
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.15	-4.25
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	-3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	-2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
*Thirds	lb.	—	—

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.50	-.60
Balmomy	lb.	.11	-.13
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	.95	-1.45
Bonaset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	-.19
Buchu, short	lb.	—	-3.00
*Long	lb.	—	-3.00
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	-3.60
American	lb.	.29	-.35
Catnip	lb.	.12	-.15
Chestnut	lb.	.39	-.40
Chiretta	lb.	—	—
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	-.58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	-.19
Conium	lb.	.29	-.32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	-.13
Damiana	lb.	.15	-.16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	-.17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.38	-.40
Imported	lb.	.38	-.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.16	-.17
Euphorbia Piliifera	lb.	.09	-.11
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	—	—
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	—
*Russian	lb.	1.20	-1.25
Domestic	lb.	1.05	-1.10
Henna	lb.	.31	-.32
Horehound	lb.	.21	-.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.32	-.38
Laurel	lb.	.11 1/2	-.11 3/4
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	-.11
Liverwort	lb.	.11	-.12
Matric	lb.	.28	-.30
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
*French	lb.	—	—
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	-.17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	-.83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	-.20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	-.28
Pichi	lb.	.11	-.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	—	-.40
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain .....	fb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla .....	fb.	3.25	—	3.50
Queen of the Meadow .....	fb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red .....	fb.	1.25	—	1.28
Rosemary .....	fb.	.14	—	.15
Rue .....	fb.	.39	—	.44
*Sage, Austrian, stemless .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Grinding .....	fb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless .....	fb.	.20	—	.20½
Spanish .....	fb.	.17	—	.18
Savory .....	fb.	.23	—	.23½
Senna, Alexandria, whole .....	fb.	.90	—	1.00
Half Leaf .....	fb.	.70	—	.80
Siftings .....	fb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered .....	fb.	.42	—	.45
Tinneyvel .....	fb.	.13	—	.20
Pods .....	fb.	.22	—	.13
Skullcap, Western .....	fb.	.17	—	.19
Spearmint American .....	fb.	.20	—	.22
Squaw Vine .....	fb.	.27	—	.30
Stramonium .....	fb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy .....	fb.	.10	—	.11
Thyme, Spanish .....	fb.	.11	—	.11½
French .....	fb.	.14	—	.14½
Uva Ursi .....	fb.	.13	—	.14
Witch Hazel .....	fb.	.06½	—	.08
Wormwood imported .....	fb.	.14	—	.17
Yerba Santa .....	fb.	.06	—	.08

## ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. .....	fb.	.39	—	.44
Powdered .....	fb.	.48	—	.55
German .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Powdered .....	fb.	—	—	—
Alkanet .....	fb.	2.95	—	3.40
Althea, cut .....	fb.	.79	—	.80
Whole .....	fb.	.35	—	.37
Angelica American .....	fb.	.37	—	.40
Imported .....	fb.	.59	—	.69
Arnica .....	fb.	.79	—	.98
Arrowroot, American .....	fb.	.24½	—	.25
Bernuda .....	fb.	.56	—	.60
St. Vincent .....	fb.	.41	—	.45
Bamboo Rrier .....	fb.	.12	—	.16
Bearsfoot .....	fb.	.09	—	.10
Belladonna .....	fb.	2.00	—	2.45
Powdered .....	fb.	2.10	—	2.55
Berberis, Aquifolium .....	fb.	.14	—	.17
Beth .....	fb.	.10	—	.12
Blood .....	fb.	—	—	.75
Blueflag .....	fb.	.32	—	.34
Bryonia .....	fb.	.19	—	.21
Burdock, Imported .....	fb.	.19	—	.21
American .....	fb.	.18	—	.19
Calamus, bleached .....	fb.	1.30	—	1.35
Unbleached, natural .....	fb.	.16	—	.17
Cohosh, black .....	fb.	.10	—	.12
Blue .....	fb.	.12	—	.14
Colchicum .....	fb.	1.45	—	2.00
Colombo, whole .....	fb.	.24	—	.29
Comfrey .....	fb.	.21	—	.22
Culver's .....	fb.	.19	—	.20
Cranesbill, Germanium .....	fb.	.29	—	.30
Dandelion, English .....	fb.	.26	—	.27
American .....	fb.	.39	—	.45
Doggrass Dom. .....	fb.	.29	—	.30
Cut Bermuda .....	fb.	.35	—	.36
Echinacea .....	fb.	.10	—	.11
Elecampane .....	fb.	.26	—	.27
Galangal .....	fb.	.10	—	.13
Gelesemium .....	fb.	.16	—	.17
Gentian .....	fb.	.20	—	.22
Powdered .....	fb.	.07	—	.09
Geranium .....	fb.	.22	—	.23
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached .....	fb.	.26	—	.28
Bleached .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Ginseng, Cultivated .....	fb.	—	—	—
Wild, Eastern .....	fb.	—	—	—
Northwestern .....	fb.	—	—	—
Southern .....	fb.	5.30	—	5.35
Golden Seal .....	fb.	5.65	—	5.80
Powdered .....	fb.	.16	—	.17
Grape, Oregon .....	fb.	1.40	—	1.50
*Hellebore, Black, Imported .....	fb.	.21	—	.22
White, Domestic .....	fb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Imported .....	fb.	4.20	—	4.40
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	fb.	4.40	—	4.85
Powdered .....	fb.	3.40	—	3.45
Rio, whole .....	fb.	3.70	—	3.75
Powdered .....	fb.	.59	—	.63
Jalap, whole .....	fb.	.69	—	.74
Powdered .....	fb.	.18	—	.19
Kava Kava .....	fb.	.85	—	.90
Lady Slipper .....	fb.	.29	—	.30
Licorice, Russian, cut .....	fb.	.32	—	.34
Licorice, natural bales .....	fb.	.34	—	.35
Spanish .....	fb.	.73	—	.75
Selected .....	fb.	.27	—	.29
Powdered .....	fb.	.16	—	.19
*Lavage, American .....	fb.	—	—	—
Manaca .....	fb.	—	—	—
Mandrake .....	fb.	—	—	—
Nominal .....	fb.	—	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

### Ibero-American Export Co.,

INCORPORATED  
10 Bridge Street, New York  
OFFER  
Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed  
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Musk, Russian .....	fb.	1.75	—	2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	fb.	.31	—	.32
Verona .....	fb.	.28	—	.29
*Finger .....	fb.	2.08	—	2.12
Pareira Brava .....	fb.	.33	—	.34
Peilitory .....	fb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true .....	fb.	.65	—	.70
Pleurisy .....	fb.	.18	—	.19
Poke .....	fb.	.09	—	.10
Rhatany .....	fb.	.14	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi .....	fb.	.82	—	.90
Chips .....	fb.	.70	—	.75
Cuts .....	fb.	.74	—	.75
High Dried .....	fb.	.80	—	.85
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	fb.	.79	—	.82
American .....	fb.	.38	—	.43
Mexican .....	fb.	.31	—	.33
Senega, Northern .....	fb.	1.02	—	1.05
Southern .....	fb.	1.10	—	1.15
Serpentaria .....	fb.	.65	—	.70
Skunk Cabbage .....	fb.	.16	—	.17
Snake, Canada natural .....	fb.	.45	—	.48
Stripped .....	fb.	.46	—	.49
Spikenard .....	fb.	.30	—	.32
Squill, white .....	fb.	.15	—	.17
Stillingia .....	fb.	.13	—	.14
Stone .....	fb.	.12	—	.14
Unicorn false (helonias) .....	fb.	.55	—	.57
True (Aletris) .....	fb.	.65	—	.67
Valerian, Belgian .....	fb.	—	—	1.45
*English .....	fb.	—	—	—
*German .....	fb.	—	—	—
Japanese .....	fb.	—	—	1.25
Yellow Dock .....	fb.	.12	—	.15
Domestic .....	fb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla .....	fb.	11	—	12

## SEEDS

*Anise, Levant .....	fb.	—	—	—
Spanish .....	fb.	.24	—	.25
Star .....	fb.	.24	—	.24½
*Anary, Spanish .....	fb.	.15	—	.16
South American .....	fb.	.52	—	.53½
Caraway, African .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Dutch .....	fb.	.68	—	.69
Domestic .....	fb.	.65	—	.70
Cardamom, fair bleached .....	fb.	.52½	—	.53
Celery .....	fb.	3.45	—	3.70
Colchicum .....	fb.	.39	—	.40
Conium .....	fb.	.08½	—	.08¾
Coriander, Bombay .....	fb.	.08½	—	.08¾
Morocco, Unbleached .....	fb.	.08½	—	.09
Mogador, Unbleached .....	fb.	.11	—	.11½
Bleached .....	fb.	.17½	—	.19
*Cumin, Levant .....	fb.	.18½	—	.19½
*Malta .....	fb.	.10½	—	.11
Morocco .....	fb.	.16	—	.16½
Dill .....	fb.	.16	—	.16½
Fennel, French .....	fb.	—	—	—
*German, small .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small .....	fb.	18.25	—	19.00
Flax, whole .....	fb.	.11	—	.12
Ground .....	fb.	.08	—	.08½
Foenugreek .....	fb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Hemp, Manchurian .....	fb.	.05½	—	.06
*Job's Tears, white .....	fb.	.35	—	.40
Larkspur .....	fb.	.24	—	.25
Lobelia .....	fb.	.28	—	.29
Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	fb.	.11	—	.11½
*Dutch .....	fb.	.35	—	.40
Bombay, Brown .....	fb.	.28	—	.29
California Trieste, brown .....	fb.	.35	—	.40
Chinese, Yellow .....	fb.	.23	—	.25
*English, yellow .....	fb.	.36	—	.36½
Parsley, Dutch .....	fb.	1.19	—	1.23
Russian blue .....	fb.	—	—	—
Indian .....	fb.	—	—	—
Quince .....	fb.	.09½	—	.09¾
*Nominal .....	fb.	.10	—	.10½
Rape, English .....	fb.	—	—	—
Japanese small .....	fb.	—	—	—
Domestic .....	fb.	—	—	—

Sabadilla .....	fb.	.13	—	.14
Stramonium .....	fb.	.36	—	.39
Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	fb.	1.55	—	1.60
Kombe .....	fb.	1.65	—	1.75
Sunflower, domestic .....	fb.	.109½	—	.104
South American .....	fb.	.09	—	.09½
Manchurian .....	fb.	—	—	.10½
Worm, American .....	fb.	.08½	—	.09½
Levant .....	fb.	1.40	—	1.50

## SPICES

Capsicum, African pods .....	fb.	.18	—	.19
Bombay .....	fb.	.14	—	.15
Japan .....	fb.	.25	—	.26
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 .....	fb.	.25	—	.26
China, Selected, mats .....	fb.	.46	—	.47
Saigon, assortment .....	fb.	.25	—	.26
Cassia Buds .....	fb.	.13½	—	.14
Chilies, Japan .....	fb.	.21	—	.22
Mombasa .....	fb.	.30	—	.33
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	fb.	.41	—	.42
Chilies, Japan .....	fb.	.58½	—	.60
Cloves, Zanzibar .....	fb.	.13½	—	.13¾
Anibonayas .....	fb.	.17	—	.18
Ginger, African .....	fb.	.19½	—	.20
Cochin "D" .....	fb.	.12½	—	.12¾
Jamaica, white good .....	fb.	.49	—	.50
Japan .....	fb.	.44	—	.45
Mace, Banda, No. 2 .....	fb.	.32½	—	.33
Nutmegs, 110s .....	fb.	.22½	—	.23
Pepper, Black, Sing. .....	fb.	.30	—	.30½
White .....	fb.	.09½	—	.09¾
Pimento, Select .....	fb.	—	—	—

## WAXES

Bayberry .....	fb.	.38	—	.39
Bees, light, crude .....	fb.	.45	—	.46
Light, refined .....	fb.	.47	—	.48
Dark .....	fb.	.32	—	.34
Candelilla .....	fb.	.89	—	.90
Carnauba, Flor. .....	fb.	.88	—	.89
No. 1 .....	fb.	.80	—	.82
No. 2 .....	fb.	.68	—	.70
No. 3 .....	fb.	.16	—	.17
Ceresin, Yellow .....	fb.	.18	—	.24
White .....	fb.	.35	—	.36
Japan .....	fb.	.35	—	.36
Montan, crude .....	fb.	.35	—	.36
Bleached .....	fb.	.35	—	.36
Ozokerite, crude, brown .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Green .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Domestic .....	fb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow .....	fb.	12¼	—	13
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p. .....	fb.	.15	—	.16
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. .....	fb.	—	—	—
Stearic Acid—	fb.	—	—	—
Single pressed .....	fb.	.23½	—	.24½
Double pressed .....	fb.	.24½	—	.25½
Triple pressed .....	fb.	.26	—	.28

## Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	4.50
56 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	8.75
*70 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	12.25
*80 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	—	—	12.25
*Glacial Gov. pr. ....	fb.	.19½	—	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump .....	fb.	.08	—	.08½
Ground .....	fb.	.04½	—	.07
Powdered .....	fb.	.09	—	.09½
Chrome .....	fb.	.20½	—	.21½
Potash lump .....	fb.	.11	—	.12
Ground .....	fb.	.09	—	.09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered .....	fb.	.11½	—	.11½
Soda, Ground .....	fb.	6.38	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq. ....	fb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulph, high grade .....	fb.	.04	—	.04½
Low grade .....	fb.	.02½	—	.02½
Aluminum hydrate light .....	fb.	.17	—	.17½
Heavy .....	fb.	.11	—	.12½
Arsenic, white .....	fb.	.10	—	.11
Red .....	fb.	.55	—	.60
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	fb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. fb.	fb.	.08½	—	.08¾
*20 deg., carboys .....	fb.	.07	—	.09
*18 deg., carboys .....	fb.	.06	—	.08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. .....	fb.	.21	—	.22
*Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	fb.	.18	—	.19
Granulated, white .....	fb.	—	—	—
*Lump .....	fb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, foreign ....	100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Domestic .....	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. ....	fb.	—	—	—
65 p.c. ....	fb.	—	—	—
47 p.c. ....	fb.	—	—	—
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	lbs. bulk	.08	—	.08½
*Nominal .....	fb.	—	—	—



# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry .....	lb.	.05	— .054
Barium, chloride .....	ton	75.00	— 100.00
Dioxide .....	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate .....	lb.	.114	— .124
Barites, floated, white .....	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color .....	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....	lb.	.02	— .034
*Calcium Acetate .....	100 lbs.	—	4.00
Carbide .....	lb.	.074	— .08
Carbonate .....	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	22.50	— 24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	—	—
Solid, second hands .....	ton	30.00	— 34.00
Gran. second hands .....	ton	40.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	.09	— .094
*Carbon tetrachloride .....	lb.	.15	— .16
Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....	lb.	.09	— .094
Second hands .....	lb.	.084	— .09
Powdered .....	lb.	.10	— .104
Coppers, f.o. works, 100 lbs. ....	gal.	1.85	— 2.10
Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined .....	gal.	—	5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 63 p.c. bbls. ....	—	—	.08
48 p.c. in carboys .....	—	—	.11
52 p.c. in carboys .....	—	—	.12
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar .....	lb.	.154	— .164
Broken Cakes .....	lb.	.164	— .17
Granulated .....	lb.	.17	— .174
Arsenate, powdered .....	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste .....	lb.	.35	— .37
*Nitrate .....	lb.	.85	— .86
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....	lb.	.094	— .094
Foreign .....	lb.	—	—
Red, American .....	lb.	—	.104
Sulphate, basic .....	lb.	—	.084
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....	lb.	—	.094
dry .....	lb.	—	.104
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over .....	lb.	—	.104
English .....	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate .....	lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution .....	gal.	.154	— .194
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ....	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y. ....	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Muriatic acid, .....	—	—	.02
*18 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02	— .024
20 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.024	— .024
22 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.024	— .024
Nickel oxide .....	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single .....	lb.	.16	— .17
double .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ....	lb.	.064	— .064
*38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.074	— .08
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.084	— .08
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	.054
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. ....	lb.	—	.06
38 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	.064
40 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys .....	lb.	—	.064
Phosphorus, red .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Yellow .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Plaster of Paris .....	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental .....	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 .....	lb.	.56	— .61
Potassium Bichromate .....	lb.	.364	— .374
Carbonate, calc. ....	lb.	.25	— .30
Chlorate, cryst. ....	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered .....	lb.	.39	— .40
Japanese .....	lb.	.33	— .34
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....	ton	300.00	— 350.00
Prussiate, red .....	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow .....	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated .....	lb.	.274	— .274
Refined .....	lb.	.314	— .314
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs. ....	—	1.75	— 2.00
In bbls. ....	—	2.35	— 2.45
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs. ....	—	3.10	— 3.30
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs. ....	—	4.50	— 5.00
Sodium Bichromate .....	lb.	.17	— .174
Bisulphate .....	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb. ....	—	1.00	— 1.15
Chlorate .....	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide .....	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.60
Kegs .....	100 lbs.	2.65	— 3.00
*Nitrate, tech. ....	100 lbs.	—	4.324
Refined .....	lb.	.064	— .07
Nitrite .....	lb.	.22	— .26
Prussiate, Yellow .....	lb.	.32	— .34
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.50
40 p.c. ....	100 lbs.	—	2.00
Sod. Sulphate, Gf.b. salt 100 lbs. ....	—	1.60	— 1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....	lb.	.06	— .064
30-32 p.c. ....	lb.	.034	— .04
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ....	ton	65.00	— 70.00
*f.o.b. Baltimore .....	ton	—	—
*Nominal. ....	—	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street  
New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials  
and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York    Trenton    Chicago  
Boston       San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid	60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
	66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs. ....	—	—	—	28.00
Tin, bichloride .....	lb.	.274	— .28	Nominal
Zinc, carbonate .....	lb.	.20	— .22	
Chloride .....	lb.	.12	— .15	
Oxide, French .....	lb.	.12	— .13	
Leaded .....	lb.	.084	— .104	
Sulphate .....	lb.	.044	— .064	

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials  
and Accessories

## COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P. ....	gal.	.19	— .25
(90 p.c.) .....	lb.	.22	— .25
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. ....	—	—	1.10
50 p.c. ....	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c. ....	lb.	.40	— .45
resol, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.20	— .25
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	.45	— .55
Dip. oil, 25 p.c. ....	gal.	.124	— .14
Naphthalene, balls .....	lb.	.07	— .074
Flake .....	lb.	.15	— .25
Phenol .....	ton	10.00	— 20.00
Pitch, various grades .....	ton	10.00	— 20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal. ....	—	.20	— .25
Crude heavy .....	gal.	.14	— .174
*Toluol, pure .....	gal.	.20	— .25
*Commercial, 90 p.c. ....	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white .....	gal.	.40	— .45

## INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
*Acid Benzoic Crude .....	—	Nominal	—
Acid H .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Acid Metanilic .....	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Acid Naphthionic, Crude .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude .....	lb.	.42	— .47
Refined .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
p-Amidophenol Base .....	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
*Aminoazobenzene .....	—	—	—
Aniline Oil, drums extra .....	lb.	.27	— .29
Aniline Salts .....	lb.	.40	— .45
Aniline for red .....	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....	lb.	—	6.00
Anthraquinone .....	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Benzaldehyde .....	lb.	—	1.70
Benzidine Base .....	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzidine Sulphate .....	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Benzoate of Soda .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Benzylchloride .....	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Diamidophenol .....	lb.	—	—
*Dianisidine .....	lb.	.42	— .45
Dinitrophenol .....	lb.	.15	— .20
*Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	.17	— .18
p-Dichlorobenzol .....	lb.	—	—
*Nominal. ....	—	—	—

Diethylaniline .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Dimethylaniline .....	lb.	.65	— .70
Dinitrobenzol .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitrotoluol .....	lb.	.50	— .55
Diphenylamine .....	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene .....	lb.	—	—
"G" Salt .....	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylantraquinone .....	lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol .....	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline .....	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Naphthalenediamine .....	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
b-Naphthol, Technical .....	lb.	.60	— .65
Sublimed .....	lb.	.75	— .85
a-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
p-Nitraniline .....	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Nitrobenzene .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrochlorobenzol .....	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene .....	lb.	.45	— .50
o-Nitrophenol .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.65	— .70
o-Nitrotoluol .....	lb.	.75	— .85
m-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
p-Phenylenediamine .....	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Phthalic Anhydride .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Pseudo-Cumol .....	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P. ....	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Resorcin, Technical .....	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Tetranitromethylamine .....	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin .....	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine .....	lb.	.95	— 1.10
p-Toluidine .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Xylene, pure .....	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com. ....	gal.	.40	— .50

## COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue .....	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Acid Brown .....	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Acid Fuchsin .....	lb.	—	2.00
Acid Orange .....	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II .....	lb.	—	.75
Acid Orange III .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.50
Acid Scarlet .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Violet 10 B .....	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright .....	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium .....	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
*Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste .....	lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic .....	lb.	9.00	— 12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported .....	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Alpine Red .....	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine .....	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade .....	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom. ....	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Auramine, Double O, Imp. ....	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Benzo Purperine 10 B .....	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B .....	lb.	2.75	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y .....	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bismarck Brown R .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp. ....	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red .....	lb.	—	2.00
Chrysoidine R .....	lb.	—	1.25
Chrysoidine Y .....	lb.	—	1.00
Chrysoptene, Domestic .....	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysoptene, Imported .....	lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red 4B Type .....	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Direct Black .....	lb.	1.15	— 2.00
Direct Blue .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Direct Sky Blue .....	lb.	2.35	— 3.00
Direct Brown .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Direct Bordeaux .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Direct Fast Red .....	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow .....	lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow .....	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet cont. ....	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals .....	lb.	18.50	— 20.00
Erythrosine .....	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont. ....	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra .....	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B .....	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
*Nominal. ....	—	—	—

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	7.00	9.00
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	12.00	12.50
Geranine	8.75	9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	12.00	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	1.75	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	3.50	4.00
Indigotine, paste	2.00	3.00
Induline Base	1.50	1.60
Magenta Acid, Domestic	4.25	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	10.00	12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	6.75	7.25
Malachite Green, Powdered	7.25	7.75
Metanil Yellow	2.40	2.75
Medium Green	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	3.00	5.00
Methyl Violet	3.50	8.00
Naphthol	3.00	6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	.85	1.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	.75	.88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	.83	.93
Orange Y	.90	1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	6.75	7.50
Oil Black	.70	1.00
Oil Orange	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	1.75	2.00
Oil Yellow	1.70	2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	1.00	1.25
Oxamine Violet	.70	8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	18.00	23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	7.00	10.00
Ponceau	1.95	2.45
Pruniline, Dom.	5.50	6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	75.00	80.00
Scarlet 2R	1.50	2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	1.65	2.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	12.00	13.00
Sulphur Black	.40	.45
Sulphur Brown	.35	.45
Sulphur Green	6.00	8.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	1.40	2.00
Sulphur Yellow	1.50	2.00
Tartrazine, Domestic	1.70	1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	1.25	1.40
Uranine, Domestic	10.00	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	6.50	8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	5.00	6.00
Victoria blue B.	7.00	8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	8.50	9.50
Victoria Green	5.00	10.00
Victoria Red	7.00	8.00
Victoria, Yellow	7.00	8.00
Yellow for wool	1.50	2.25

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.33	.34
Seed	.08 1/2	.11
Carminine No. 40	4.25	4.75
*Cochineal	.92	.98
Gambier, see tanning.		
Indigo, Bengal	3.00	3.75
Oudes	2.25	2.75
Guatemala	2.15	2.75
Kurpahs	2.25	2.75
Madras		1.10
Madder, Dutch		.30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.95	1.00
Chinese		.33
Perian Berries		—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.		—
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill.		.07
Turmeric	1.25 1/2	.15
*Aleppa	.12	.13 1/2
*Pubba	.09	.09 1/2

## DYEWOODS

Barwood	.06	.08
Camwood, chips	.18	.20
Fustic, sticks	70.00	80.00
Chips	.04	.06
Hyperric, chips	.09	.10
*Logwood Sticks	—	—
Chips	.03 1/2	.05 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.		—
Red Saunders, chips	.15	.17

## EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.15 1/4	.17 3/4
Triple	.18	.20
Concentrated	.22	.28
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.		—
Kangoon, boxes	.15	.22
Liquid	Nominal	—
Tablet	Nominal	—
Cudbear, French		—
*English		.20
*Concentrated		—
Flavine	1.00	1.50
Fustic, Solid	.26	.31
Liquid, 51 deg.	.14	.18
Nominal		—

## WHERE TO BUY

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

**Aniline Dyestuffs**  
**Dyewood Extracts**  
**Industrial Oils**  
**Chemicals**

Gall	.30	—	.32
Hematin Extract	—	.75	—
Crystals	—	.30	—
Hypernic, liquid	.30	—	.32
Indigo, natural	2.00	2.50	—
Extract	.50	—	.54
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	.35	—	4.00
Logwood, solid	.23	—	.25
Crystals	.24	—	.29
51 deg., Twaddle	.12	—	.13
Contract	.10 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	—	—	.25
Paste	.12	—	.14
Persian Berries	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			—
Quercitron, 51 deg., liq.	.06 1/2	—	.07

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	1.45	—	1.50
Blood, imported	.80	—	.90
Domestic	.75	—	.80
Prussian blue	.80	—	.90
Soluble	1.25	—	1.30
Turkey Red Oil	.13	—	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.14	—	.16

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton 140.00	—	150.00
Divi Divi	ton 90.00	—	95.00
Hemlock Bark	ton 15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton 60.00	—	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton 45.00	—	50.00
*Myrobalans	ton 63.50	—	65.00
Oak Bark	ton 15.00	—	16.00
Ground	ton —	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton 13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton 27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton 95.00	—	125.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton 63.00	—	73.00
Valonia Cups	ton —	—	—
Beard	ton —	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton 62.00	—	64.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.			
bbls.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/4
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.05	—	.05 1/4
Crystals, ordinary	—	—	—
Clarified	—	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	.19 1/2	—	.20
Common	.23 1/2	—	.24
Cubes, Singapore	.27	—	.30
Cubes, Java	.19	—	.20
Emlock, 25 p.c. tan.	.05	—	.06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	.03 1/2	—	.04 1/4
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	.07 1/2	—	.08 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	.09	—	.14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.06	—	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan.	.01 1/4	—	.02 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	Nominal	—	—
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	Nominal	—	—
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.04 1/4	—	.05
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	—	—	—
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. liq.	—	—	—
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	.07	—	.08
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.09 1/4	—	.10
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	—	—	—
*Clarified	—	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	.01	—	.01 1/4
50 p.c. total solids	.08	—	.10 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	Nominal	—	—
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	Nominal	—	—

## Oils

<b>ANIMAL AND FISH</b> (Carloads)			
Cod Newfoundland	gal. 1.55	—	1.60
Domestic, prime	gal. 1.44	—	1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl. 95.00	—	98.00
Norwegian	bbl. 135.00	—	150.00
Nominal			

Degras, American	lb. .11	—	.12
English	lb. .28 1/2	—	.29
*Neutral	lb. —	—	—
Horse	lb. .16 1/2	—	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal. 2.25	—	2.30
Off prime	gal. —	—	1.85
Extra, No. 1	gal. 1.62	—	1.65
No. 1	gal. 1.50	—	1.55
No. 2	gal. 1.45	—	1.50
Menhaden, Light strained	gal. 1.32	—	1.35
Yellow, bleached	gal. 1.35	—	1.40
White, bleached, winter	lb. 1.39	—	1.40
Northern, crude	gal. —	—	1.00
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal. 1.00	—	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. —	—	3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal. —	—	2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal. 2.55	—	2.60
Dark	gal. 1.40	—	1.51
Prime	gal. 2.25	—	2.50
Oleo Oil	lb. .23	—	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal. —	—	—
Jaw	gal. 20.00	—	22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb. .17 1/4	—	.18 1/4
Saponified	lb. .17 1/2	—	.17 1/4
*Sperm bleached winter	gal. —	—	—
38 deg., cold test	gal. 2.23	—	2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal. —	—	2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal. 2.19	—	2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb. .24	—	.24 1/4
Double pressed	lb. .25	—	.25 1/4
Triple pressed	lb. .26 1/2	—	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal. 1.52	—	1.60
Prime	gal. 1.52	—	1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal. 1.43	—	1.45
Bleached, winter	gal. 1.50	—	1.52

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb. .29	—	.33
Cases	lb. .33	—	.35
No. 3	lb. .25	—	.27
Cocunut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb. .15	—	.16
Ceylon, tanks	lb. .17	—	.17 1/4
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb. .18 1/2	—	.19
Tanks	lb. .17	—	.17 1/4
Corn, refined, bbls.	—	—	20.52
*Crude, bbls.	lb. .18	—	.18 1/4
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.			—
mills, in tanks	lb. —	—	.17 1/4
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl. lb.	.21 1/4	—	.22 1/4
*White	—	—	—
*Winter yellow	lb. —	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal. 1.45	—	1.47
5 barrel lots	gal. 1.50	—	1.52
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal. —	—	1.50
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal. —	—	1.60
Olive, denatured	gal. 2.50	—	2.75
Foots	lb. .24	—	.25
Palm, Lagos casks	lb. .20	—	.22
*Benin	lb. .17	—	.18
Niger	lb. .18	—	.19
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb. .19	—	.19 1/4
*Imported	lb. .21 1/4	—	.22 1/4
Peanut Oil, edible	gal. .57	—	.58
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal. .56	—	.57
Pine Oil, white steam	gal. .57	—	.58
Yellow, steam	gal. .56	—	.57
Poppy Seed	gal. 1.80	—	1.90
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal. 1.60	—	1.95
*Blown	gal. —	—	.76
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal. —	—	.76
Second	gal. —	—	3.00
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal. —	—	—
*Imported	gal. —	—	—
Soya Bean, Pacific Coast	lb. .11	—	.11 1/4
New York, bbls.	lb. .14	—	.14 1/4
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb. —	—	.35
Commercial	lb. —	—	.34

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30	gal. .24	—	.25
cold test	gal. .24	—	.25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal. .24	—	.25
Summer	gal. .45	—	.50
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal. .39	—	.43
Dark, filtered	gal. .65	—	.75
Extra cold test	gal. .28	—	.32
Dark steam, refined	gal. —	—	.30
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal. —	—	—
Neutral, filtered lemon 33 3/4	gal. —	—	—
gravity	gal. .50	—	.75
White 30 3/4 gravity	gal. .40	—	.41
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal. .36	—	.38
903 sp. gr.	gal. .36	—	.38
Red Paraffin	gal. .40	—	.47
Spindle, filtered	gal. .40	—	.42
No. 200	gal. .35	—	.36
No. 100	gal. .33	—	.34
No. 110	gal. .33	—	.34
*Nominal			

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## Miscellaneous

## NAVAL STORES

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls..lb.	.76½	—	.77
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.71½	—	.72
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.66½	—	.67
*Pitch, prime 200-lb. bbl.	7.75	—	7.80
Rosin, com., to g'd....80 bbl.	14.22	—	14.50
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.			
bbls.	13.40	—	13.70

## SHELLAC

D. C.	.83	—	.84
*Diamond 'I'			
V. S. O.	.80	—	.81
Fine Orange	.66	—	.71
Second Orange	.58	—	.62
T. N.	.57	—	.58
A. C. Garnet	.57	—	.58
Button	.77	—	.79
Regular, bleached	.56	—	.57
Bone, dry	.68	—	.69

## OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.	—	—	—54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—56.00
Columbia	—	—	—53.00
New Orleans	—	—	—
Corn Cake	—	—	—55.00
Meal	—	—	—57.00
Linseed cake, dom.	—	—	—56.00
Linseed Meal	—	—	—56.00

## COCOA

Bahia	.15	—	.16½
Caracas	.16	—	.17
Hayti	.13	—	.14
Maracaibo	.24	—	.28
Trinidad	.15½	—	.16½

## DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	—	—	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	.07½	—	.07¾
Potato, white or canary..lb.	.18½	—	.19
Nominal.			

Starch, Corn, bags & bbls....	4.37	—	4.70
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....	4.15	—	4.48
Potato, Domestic			.11
*Imported, duty paid....lb.	—	—	.11½

## REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War Amer.Nat.bu'le eral ner				
Powdered	.915	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	.920	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	.890	8.90	8.90	8.90
Standard Gran.	.905	9.05	9.05	9.05

## Soap Makers' Materials

## ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.Mills.ga.	1.00	—	1.05
Light, strained	.132	—	.135
Yellow, bleached	.135	—	.138
White, bleached, winter.	1.39	—	1.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	—	—	.315
30 deg., cold test.	—	—	.275
40 deg., cold test.	2.55	—	2.60
Dark	—	—	.140
Prime	2.25	—	2.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb.	.17½	—	.18½
Saponified	.17½	—	.17¾
Stearic, single pressed	—	—	.24
Double pressed	—	—	.25

## VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	—	—	—
No. 3	—	—	—
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	.15	—	.16
Ceylon, Tanks	—	—	.17
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.18	—	.18½
Prices fixed by Government.*Nominal.			

Corn, crude, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.18
Refined, barrels	21.47	—	21.67
*Cottonseed, crude,f.o.b.millslb.	—	—	.17½
Summer, yellow, prime,bbls/lb.	—	—	.21
Winter, Yellow	—	—	—
5-bbl. lots	1.45	—	1.47
Olive, denatured	1.50	—	1.52
Foots	2.50	—	2.75
Palm Lagos, casks.	.17	—	.18
Niger	.45	—	.50
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	.18
Peanut, edible	—	—	.22½
Crude, f.o.b. mills.....gal.	—	—	1.37
Pine, white steam.....gal.	.57	—	.58
Sesame, domestic, edible...gal.	—	—	3.00
*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.....lb.	.14	—	.14½

## GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	—	—	.12
Yellow	—	—	.10
House	.10	—	.11
Brown	—	—	.09
Lard, City	—	—	.12½
Compound	.23	—	.24
Stearine, lard	.29	—	.29½
Oleo	—	—	.18
Tallow, edible	—	—	.17
City, prime	—	—	.12
Choice Country	.17½	—	.18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	.21½	—	.21¾
City Fancy	—	—	.19½
Prime Packers	—	—	.19
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.17½	—	.20
"A" White	.19½	—	.20
"B" White	.18	—	.18½
Yellow	.16½	—	.17
Brown	.17	—	.17½
Bone	.11	—	.12½
House	.15½	—	.15¾
Stearine, prime oleo.....lb.	—	—	.23½
Lard, city steam	.27	—	.27½
Nominal.			
†Buyers' Tanks.			

## NORTH CAROLINA WOULD TAX PATENTS

The North Carolina Legislature convened on January 8th, at which time the Governor in his message advocated the placing of a tax of 10% on the purchase price of patent and proprietary medicines; a tax of 5% on soft drink syrups, and a tax of 3½ to 5% on tobacco.

E. M. Cramer, representative of Peek & Velsor and the O. A. Brown Company, both of New York, is now located at 17 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Cramer closed the old year by booking some of the biggest orders of his career, and looks forward to 1919 as a most promising year in the drug trade.

The De Pree Chemical Company, pharmaceutical chemists in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, has been making a leader of formaldehyde, according to Roy H. Gilbert. The laboratories at Holland, Mich., have been busy turning out large quantities of the product.

Henry Heil, president of the Henry Heil Chemical Co., St. Louis, whose death was reported last week, was graduated with highest honors from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1877. He was a clerk in the coroner's office for several months, and then entered the drug store of Henry Hoelke, later becoming a partner. Mr. Heil was a member of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy alumni, Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, St. Louis Chemical Society, Liederkrantz Club and St. Louis Paint, Oil and Drug Club. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

## New Incorporations

Usona Dental Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y., capital \$50,000. F. H. Palser, H. P. and R. E. Hannan, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Woodbury, Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. George V. Reilly, William A. Rogers, Philip L. Nisson, all of New York, N.Y.

Wizzo Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$50,000. J. G. Edwards, G. A. Stamm, V. K. Kadell, St. Louis, Mo.

Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., drugs, capital \$10,000. R. V. H. E., G. M. and A. B. Nottingham, W. A. Watson, Bibb Co., Georgia

Gwyer Drug Co., Youngstown, O., capital \$25,000. W. T. Gwyer, Robert Gwyer, Sadie E. Gwyer, John Gwyer and Georgia M. Gwyer, Youngstown, O.

Cherry Tone Medical Co., Charlotte, N. C., capital \$125,000. B. T. Scruggs, Bennett Rowe and Chattie Rowe, all of Charlotte, N. C.

Pittsfield Chemical Co., Pittsfield, Pa., capital \$140,000. William Muir, Titusville, Pa., Wilson McGrew, Pittsfield, Pa., A. W. Richards, Frank Morrison, J. A. Rockwell, Joseph A. Schofield, Warren, Pa.

Chemical Exchange of the United States, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. H. Finkleman, S. Hechtkopf, N. Goldbach, 112 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.

Eureka Chemical Co., East Moline, Ill., capital \$10,000. Albert O. Young, H. R. Cox and F. H. Railsback, E. Moline, Ill.

A. Joncaire, Inc., Boston, Mass., capital \$25,000. Earle S. Powell of Somerville, Mass., Thomas S. Brown of Somerville and John M. Stone, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

American Drug Co., Dayton, O., capital \$20,000. E. S. Gebhart, Syntheur Scientific Laboratories, Inc., Monticello, N. Y., capital \$400,000. M. U. von Isakovics, A. D. Marshall, K. E. Brennan, 2243 Valentine Ave., Monticello, N. Y.

Warren Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000. John Burstein, Benjamin Burstein, Samuel C. Burstein, Newark, N. J.

Brewer Chemical Co., Dallas, Tex., capital \$10,000. E. B. Summers, Emmet Thurmon and George A. Brewer, Dallas, Tex.

Illinois Stock Medicine Co., Quincy, Ill., capital \$30,000. R. E. Whitefield, Frank W. Crane, W. Emery Lancaster, Quincy, Ill.

H. J. Macbeth Co., New York, N. Y., capital \$180,000. C. W. Holloway, H. J. Macbeth, A. P. Anderson, 31 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.



# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from January 11 to January 18—Exports for the month of November

## Imports

**ALMONDS, BITTER**—  
125 bgs. Malaga, Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co.  
230 bgs. Malaga, Irving National Bank  
200 bgs. Tarragona, Baring Bros. & Co.  
65 bales Alicante, Lazard Freres  
25 bbls. Alicante, W. Brandt's Sons & Co.  
100 bbls. Alicante, W. Brandt's Sons & Co.  
200 bales Alicante, The British Bank of South America  
100 bgs. Tarragona, Wood & Sellick  
500 bgs. Tarragona, Guaranty Trust Co.

**ALMONDS, SWEET**—  
300 cs. Malaga, Lazard Freres  
250 cs. Malaga, Guaranty Trust Co.  
1,650 bxs. Malaga, Irving National Bank  
1,350 bxs. Malaga, London & Brazilian Bk.  
80 bxs. Malaga, Irving National Bank  
40 cs. Malaga, Sobel & Day  
200 cs. Malaga, F. McMahon  
200 bxs. Alicante, Brown Bros. & Co.  
1,072 bxs. Alicante, Koenig Bros. & Co.

**ANISE SEED**—  
150 bgs. Seville, Murray & Nickoll

**BEEES WAX**—  
54 bgs. Antilla, Sugar Products Co.

**CARAWAY SEED**—  
169 bgs. Alicante, The Intercean Forwarding Co.

**CASTILE SOAP**—  
40 cs. Seville, McKesson & Robbins

**CASTOR BEANS**—  
40 sks., South Pacific Ports, W. R. Grace & Co.  
2 sks., South Pacific Ports, W. R. Grace & Co.  
200 sks., Port Au Prince, Banque Nationale de Hayti  
87 sks., South Pacific Ports, W. R. Grace & Co.  
200 bgs., Jacmel, Trans Ocean Trading Co.

**CASTOR OIL**—  
2 drums, Puerto Barrios, J. S. Sembrada & Co.

**CHICLE GUM**—  
347 bgs., Porto Colombia, W. Wrigley, Jr., Co.  
53 bales, Cartagena, The Rubber Association of America  
37 bales, Cartagena, Pablo, Calvet & Co.

**COCA LEAVES**—  
80 bales, South Pacific Ports, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.

**COCO NUT OIL**—  
872 tons, in bulk, Djalabjap, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co.

**COCOA**—  
230 bgs., South Pacific Ports, American Trading Co.  
5,100 bgs., South Pacific Ports, Hershey Chocolate Co.  
500 bgs., South Pacific Ports, W. R. Grace & Co.  
1,700 bgs., South Pacific Ports, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore  
412 bgs., South Pacific Ports, G. Amsinck & Co.  
5,000 bgs., Jamaica, Gillespie Bros. & Co.  
1,270 sks., Jamaica, Mass Chocolate Co.  
10,000 sks., Chile, Mercantile Bank of the Americas  
380 sks., Chile, Commercial Bank of Spanish Americas  
893 sks., Chile, W. R. Grace & Co.  
300 sks., Chile, R. H. Putnam & Co.  
100 bgs., Maracaibo, Meyer & Co.  
100 bgs., Maracaibo, Meyer & Co.  
3 cks., Cristobal, Panama Railroad Co.  
70 bgs., Hayti, Transoceanic Trading Co.  
791 bgs., Hayti, Neuss, Hesselein & Co.  
70 bgs., Hayti, Transoceanic Trading Co.

**COPAIBA BALSAM**—  
85 bgs., Maracaibo, Meyer & Co.

**CRESYLIC ACID**—  
14 drums, Glasgow, In transit  
23 drums, Glasgow, C. Dana & Co.

**DIGITALIS LEAVES**—  
60 bgs., Barcelona, W. Benkert & Co.

**EUCALYPTUS LEAVES**—  
29 bgs., Alicante

**GELATIN**—  
30 cs., Glasgow, P. H. Mannors

**GLYCERIN**—  
26 cs., Porto Colombia, W. R. Grace & Co.

**HONEY**—  
11 cs., Ponce, A. Philippi & Co.  
12 cs., Ponce, Blisa, Dallett & Co.  
12 bbls., Arroyo, A. Philippi & Co.

**HOREHOUND LEAVES**—  
125 bbls., Barcelona, W. Benkert

**IPECAC ROOT**—  
4 bales, Cartagena, Pablo, Calvert & Co.

**KANUGA OIL**—  
3 drums, Batavia, W. R. Grace & Co.  
1 drum, Batavia, Rockhill & Victor

**LICORICE ROOT**—  
280 bales, Barcelona, MacAndrews & Forbes Co.  
169 bales, Alicante, MacLoughlin & Co.

**LENSSEED**—  
42,502 bgs., Buenos Ayres, American Linseed Co.  
24,482 bgs., Buenos Ayres, American Linseed Co.

**MAGNESIA, CALCINED**—  
136 csks., Glasgow, R. F. Downing & Co.

**MEDICINAL HERBS**—  
112 bgs., Alicante, P. E. Anderson & Co.

**MISCELLANEOUS LEAVES**—  
60 bgs., Alicante, Pons Albek

**OLIVE OIL**—  
95 cs., Barcelona, Ramgosa C. Lopez y Lopez  
85 cs., Barcelona, Bauert & Co.  
85 cs., Barcelona, Ramgosa C. Lopez y Lopez  
1,500 cs., Barcelona, J. Bahells & Co.  
200 cs., Barcelona, Menendez & Co.  
200 cs., Barcelona, Ramgosa C. Lopez y Lopez  
250 cs., Barcelona, Lasai & Gomez  
100 cs., Barcelona, Viadera Casica & Co.

**PAPRIKA**—  
300 bgs., Spanish, Alicante, E. E. Marks & Co.  
200 bgs., Spanish, Alicante, M. P. Kriesat & Co.

**PEPPER**—  
87 bales, South American Ports, Irving National Bank

**PITCH**—  
151 csks., Glasgow, Briggs Bitumenous Co.

**SAGE LEAVES**—  
254 bgs., Alicante, W. Tappenbek

**SHELLAC**—  
600 bgs., Calcutta, United States Shellac Importers Ass'n, Inc.  
368 bgs., refuse lac, Calcutta, United States Shellac Importers Ass'n, Inc.

**SOAP**—  
2 cs., Havana, Park & Tilford

**SPONGES**—  
16 bales, Nassau, J. H. Rhodes & Co.  
198 bales, Nassau, Lasker & Bernstein  
33 bales, Nassau, The Sponge Corporation  
32 bales, Nassau, American Sponge & Cham-  
ois Co.  
11 bales, Nassau, A. Isaacs & Co.  
31 bales, Nassau, Lasker & Bernstein  
10 bales, Nassau, American Sponge & Cham-  
ois Co.

**STRONTIA, CRUDE**—  
A quantity, Bristol, Du Pont, Nemours & Co.

**SUGAR**—  
3,399 bgs., Caibarien, Federal Sugar Refining Co.  
2,000 bgs., Caibarien, Czarnikow, Rionda & Co.  
1,000 bgs., Matanzas, Czarnikow, Rionda & Co.  
6,000 bgs., Nuevitas, Czarnikow, Rionda & Co.

**TARTAR, CRUDE**—  
52 bales, Barcelona, Tartar Chemical Works  
372 bgs., Malaga, Tartar Chemical Works  
71 bbls., Alicante, Tartar Chemical Works

**TOLU BALSAM**—  
13 cs., Porto Colombia, Mercantile Bank of Americas  
11 cs., Porto Colombia, I. Brandon & Bros.  
6 cs., Porto Colombia, Dod & Restoy, Inc.

**ZACATON ROOT**—  
200 bales, Puerto Barrios, W. Loaliza & Co.

## Exports

**ACID, CARBOLIC**—  
160 lbs., Venezuela; 523,351 lbs., France; 238 lbs., Norway; 30 lbs., Norway

**ACID, NITRIC**—  
77 lbs., Brazil

**ACID, SULPHURIC**—  
41 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 109,700 lbs., British Guiana; 15 lbs., Panama

**ALCOHOL**—  
76 gals., British South Africa; 38,994 gals., France

**ALCOHOL, WOOD**—  
104 gals., San Domingo

**BEEES WAX**—  
850 lbs., Australia; 402 lbs., Cuba

**CALCIUM CARBIDE**—  
22,000 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 22,600 lbs., Peru

**COAL TAR**—  
2 bbls., British West Indies; 10 bbls., Hayti

**COPPER SULPHATE**—  
93,665 lbs., Denmark; 40 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 118,950 lbs., Mexico

**GLYCERIN**—  
261 lbs., Peru; 131 lbs., Chile; 172,876 lbs., Scotland; 50 lbs., British East Indies; 1,330 lbs., Cuba

**LIME CHLORIDE**—  
4,000 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 56,051 lbs., Cuba

**POTASSIUM CHLORATE**—  
7,968 lbs., Cuba; 3 lbs., British West Indies; 57,120 lbs., British South Africa

**SODA, ASH**—  
902,720 lbs., Sweden; 2,885,830 lbs., Brazil; 244,569 lbs., Chile; 318,900 lbs., Denmark

**SODA, CAUSTIC**—  
56,000 lbs., Japan; 501,434 lbs., Chile; 646,225 lbs., Cuba; 2,773 lbs., France

**SODA, SAL**—  
22,400 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 5,000 lbs., Peru; 39,625 lbs., Panama; 1,160 lbs., British West Indies

**SODIUM SILICATE**—  
714 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 108 lbs., Peru; 15,972 lbs., Venezuela

**SULPHUR, CRUDE**—  
22 tons, Peru; 156 tons, Brazil

**SUPERPHOSPHATES**—  
100 tons, British South Africa

**GLUCOSE**—  
79,322 lbs., Denmark

**HONEY**—  
16 lbs., Sweden

**HOPS**—  
1,950 lbs., Newfoundland; 2,872 lbs., British South Africa; 50 lbs., Panama

**MERCURY**—  
10 lbs., San Domingo

**PARAFFIN, CRUDE**—  
3,300 lbs., Guatemala

**PARAFFIN, REFINED**—  
4,333,120 lbs., Italy; 1,111,856 lbs., Chile; 25,946 lbs., China; 178 lbs., New Zealand; 397,740 lbs., British South Africa; 220,102 lbs., Peru; 7,500 lbs., British Guiana; 222,553 lbs., Colombia

**SPONGES**—  
330 lbs., New Zealand; 145 lbs., Chile; 7 lbs., Venezuela; 115 lbs., Peru

**VEGETABLE OIL**—  
62,725 lbs., French Guiana; 786,946 lbs., Chile, 1,239,060 lbs., French West Indies; 380,000 lbs., Italy; 82,435 lbs., Panama; 58,875 lbs., Newfoundland; 439,875 lbs., Argentina

**ZINC OXIDE**—  
11,084 lbs., Colombia; 1,250 lbs., Canary Islands; 150 lbs., Japan

## Business Brevities

Ellis Jackson, of Ellis Jackson & Company, Philadelphia, is in New York on business.

J. B. Ford, of the Michigan Alkali Company, is spending the week in New York.

M. C. Whittaker, vice-president and general manager of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, has been making an examination of the company's Baltimore plant.

French agriculturists will need all the potash which can be produced in Alsace-Lorraine, and the French Government has notified the United States that it will be impossible to make shipments to America.

Judge Morton in the United States District Court, Boston, over-ruled the demurrer of Frederick A. Atteaux who is charged with defrauding the government by undervaluation of imported dyestuffs. Atteaux must now stand trial.

The requirement of licenses under the Food Control Act for all persons engaged in the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of white arsenic or other insecticides containing arsenic, has been withdrawn under the terms of a proclamation of the President dated January 10.

At a meeting of the American Chemical Society's Cincinnati section, on January 15, measures were considered to eliminate the study of German in connection with chemical courses, by providing reference works in English. The society also recommended that the War Department make public its record of the work of chemists in war service, in connection with the preparation of poisonous gases to fight the Germans with. A suggestion was made that on account of the importance of platinum in chemistry the entire supply be seized by the Government, and none be allowed for use in jewelry.

## TAX ON BEVERAGES AND NARCOTICS

The conferees on the revenue bill disposed of the entire titles of "beverages" last week by the acceptance of the Senate amendments without a single change. The Senate tax rates on beverages are lighter than those adopted by the House and will produce a very much less bulk of revenue. But it was the position of the Senate conferees that their rates would raise the equitable proportion and that the maximum rates taken by the House were unjustified from every reasonable legislative point of view.

The agreement of the Conferees Committee carries a complete amendment of the Harrison Act, and brings all dealers in narcotic drugs within the control of the taxing power of the Government. Persons dealing in such drugs will be required within thirty days after the passage of the pending revenue bill to register with the Collector of Internal Revenue and pay to the end of the present fiscal year \$24 for an importer, manufacturer, compounder or producer; \$12 for the wholesale dealer, and \$3 for the physician, dentist, veterinary or other practitioner. Those who sell narcotic drugs in any form or quantity will be required, under heavy penalties, to keep a register of those to whom they sell.

## Patents

### Granted December 3, 1918

- 1,286,236—James S. Conway, Janesville, Minn. Automatic funnel.
- 1,286,255—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Manufacture of acetic acid.
- 1,286,256—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Manufacture of acetic acid from acetic aldehyde.
- 1,286,310—Almon D. Heath, Fort Wayne, Ind. Apparatus for transporting volatile liquids.
- 1,286,353—Burritt S. Lacy, Sewaren, N. J., assignor to the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Process of manufacturing halogen products of hydrocarbons.
- 1,286,372—James P. A. McCoy, Wilkinsburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., a Corporation of Pennsylvania. Condensation product and related composition and process of making the same.
- 1,286,387—Domenico Molinari, Seattle, Wash. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,286,411—Emil Reber, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Dyestuff of the pyrazolone series and process of making same.
- 1,286,513—Henry Blumenberg, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to Chemical Construction Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Process of extracting soluble potassium salt from feldspar.
- 1,286,528—John A. Carson, Huntington, N. Y. System for producing volatile gases.
- 1,286,639—Elena B. House, Hood, Cal. Funnel strainer.
- 1,286,649—Mary Louise Kayser, Tyler, Tex. Bottle-holder.
- 1,286,650—Hans Keller, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignor to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, a Corporation of Baden, Germany. Producing hydrogen.
- 1,286,651—William G. Kendall, Newark, N. J. Lip-rouge mold.
- 1,286,652—Gustav Newton, Kirsebom, Kjobenhavn, Denmark. Process of recovering copper from ores and ore products.
- 1,286,718—Harmon N. Morse, Baltimore, Md. Method of treating silicates.
- 1,286,838—Carl Theodor Thorsell and Harold Ludwig Reinhold Lunden, Gottenborg, Sweden. Process for the production of nitrates from ammonia, ammonium combinations or organic nitrogen combinations.
- 1,286,839—Carl Theodor Thorsell and Harold Ludwig Reinhold Lunden, Gottenborg, Sweden. Process for the production of calcium nitrate.

## BRIBERY BILL REPORTED TO SENATE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., January 20.—Two important measures, prohibiting bribery and other corrupt trade practices and authorizing the recovery of unlawful rebates and discriminations, are now before Congress.

The bill introduced nearly a year ago by Senator Fletcher, of Florida, to prohibit bribery in interstate commerce, has just been reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments and will come up for consideration in the near future. This bill prohibits the giving of bribes of any nature for the purpose of influencing the recipient in relation to the business of his employer or principal, and provides a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, or imprisonment for not exceeding two years, or both, for anyone giving such bribes.

Solicitation or acceptance of bribes of any character is also forbidden and is punishable by a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or imprisonment for not less than two years, or both.

Any person giving to any agent, attorney or employee of another, or any agent, attorney or employee who uses with intent to deceive his principal or employer, any receipt, account or other document, in respect of which the principal or employer is interested, which contains any statement which is false, erroneous or defective in any material particular, and calculated to mislead the principal or employer, will be considered guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year, or both.

The other measure provides for the recovery of unlawful rebates, and was introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Parker of New Jersey.

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